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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONCLUDED.

JOHN A. MURRELL,

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

Entrance of Murrell in the State Prison—The Felon Gang—The Blacksmith Shop—The Philosophy of Signs—Destruction of the Plot—Despair—Moral Resolution—The Convict's Wife—The Demon of the Cells—Conversion—Release—Death.

We left the Evil Genius of our narrative, the robber chieftain, a convicted captive loaded with chains, and holding his reluctant way to those gloomy mortals which open to the earth sepulchre of crime.

Ten years struck from a man's life, to be filled with an appalling shadow which bars the future, and half drowns the past, is no trifle for the most reckless or stoical imagination to contemplate; yet the strong mind of the robber submitted to the dismal prospect without an absolute surrender to despair. Indeed, to judge from his bearing, he scarcely seemed conscious of the swift approach of the dark and impene- trable gloom that was about enveloping him in its misty folds, perhaps forever, but approached his destiny like a man condemned from the joyous beauties of the earth to the hideous darkness of a cave, who walks backward to his doom and drinks in sunlight to the last.

So with the robber. Though disheartening shadows piled themselves in front, the past unrolled before him the flashing wake which he had cleaved through the tempestuous billows of the world in the world's despite, and in this lurid train of bloody fortune he sought the hope that was to light him through the threatening blackness that overhung his future path.

His effort was not entirely without success. There were many things which spoke comfort to his soul. He was no poor, bungling friendless felon, who had committed his first crime through the frenzy of distress, and who was therefore devoid of professional accomplices outside to labor for his release.—No, though a captive, he was chieftain still of a powerful confederation, composed of hundreds of desperate men who would dream only of his deliverance, and whose social influences, in many cases great, would, if force or stratagem should fail, in due time effect his manumission from his bonds, by pardon. Flattered by these vain and misleading visions, he conquered all despondent thoughts, and made himself master of a false content. Poor fool—fat-braver would he have been had he trembled like an aspen before the bloody picture of the past, and sought by penance and contrition to expiate the crimes which now pledged Heaven to everlasting vengeance!

The convict entered the portal of the prison. He entered it to learn how vain is the conceit of guilt. His insolent composure faltered as he touched the threshold, there was a trepidation in the step before so confident and bold, and as the closing gate creaked a malicious mockery on his ear, his heart sank, his lips turned white



LIKENESS OF JOHN A. MURRELL.

(TAKEN BY DOCTOR WHEELER, OF RALEIGH, IN 1845, AND FROM THE SAME)

and faint, and his relaxing sinews for a moment threatened to become traitors to his will. But a glance ahead, which revealed a troop of prisoners about to file past him to their cells, recalled his pride, and a powerful effort made him as cold and placid as before.

There were looks of wonder cast from some of those who tramped in that felon gang, as their eyes fell salient upon the man whom they had once served with the obedience of clansmen; but no glance of recognition passed between them and the fallen chief, whom they now for the first time met upon perfectly equal terms.—The file passed on; the tramp died away; the dull crash of an hundred ponderous bolts penned up the members of that miscreant household in their separate dungeons, and surrounded by many with whom he had shared all the savage luxury of evil doing, and with whom he was now destined to abide, the doomed marauder cast himself upon his narrow bunk to enjoy without restraint that strange extacy which is found even in absolute despair.

Murrell was for a time doomed to solitary confinement, but the initiatory period of punishment having passed, he was brought out to be assigned a department in which he should labor for the State. He had been reared to no business, but while in Murfreesboro' prison some years ago, he had worked in the blacksmith shop, and he now gave blacksmithing as his trade. To the blacksmith shop he was therefore consigned, and in its employments and variations he experienced a wide relief, which had been denied to the narrow scope and dull monotony of a solitary cell.

He was now within reach of direct information of the great world outside, and by means of his digital alphabet, before noticed, as common with State prison convicts, he could converse freely, not only with the workmen, but members of his band, who would now and then gain access to the prison in the character of visitors. These men, while passing through the establishment, as if guided only by an idle curiosity, would be sure not to omit the blacksmith shop, and while there in idle chat with their conductor, would seek an opportunity when unobserved, to relate with rapid fingers the information which they had brought, and then take back from the sooty digits of the smith

his orders in return. In this way the marauder had learnt all the operations of Stewart and directed the attempt, which we have heretofore recorded, to bribe him from his purpose of a full exposure of the more atrocious passages of his career. The suppression or defeat of those of the details, which would prove him to be a demon and a monster, rather than a man, the imprisoned miscreant knew was essential to his hope of pardon, and we, therefore, find him in addition to the advice to buy the manuscript, directing the close pursuit of his strange enemy, and the defeat of the record by the violent suppression of his life. We have seen with what alacrity this advice was followed out, and the providential manner in which its devilish aim was foiled.

After the publication of the pamphlet, there was a wide break in the stream of outside communication. The bands had been paralyzed by an overpowering sense of fear, and though they did not disperse and scatter, they kept themselves concealed, and abstained from any active intercourse or correspondence. Murrell, therefore, experienced a season of neglect, and received not the slightest intimation of the movements of his clan, until the bold revival of the exploded insurrection by Boyd and Cotton had been agreed upon in the councils of the Mississippi. This brilliant resuscitation of his darling scheme, struck the mind of the convict with unqualified admiration, and his practised judgment perceived in the very daring of the movement one of those assurances of success which he had always found attendant upon the most desperate adventures of his own career. There was one point in the movement, however, which his acute and subtle mind regarded with some uneasiness. This was the fact that the plot had been revived, debated, and adopted without consultation of his wishes, or so much as seeking his opinion. This augured a disfranchisement from his influence, and the gradual advance among the confederacy of some other daring mind, which was to occupy the place left vacant by his own incarceration. The result was a natural, but a mortifying one, and a burning and feverish discontent set in, which worked incessant torture upon his proud and aspiring mind.

A faithful emissary, however, soon put him in possession of the details, and when he learned of the parties concerned, pronounced Cotton a

that one of the main objects of the rising, was the bursting of his bonds, he repented himself deeply for his distrust.

Having possessed himself of the scope of the new plot, Murrell dwelt with the most intense interest upon every detail of which he had been apprised, and his restless, scheming brain worked its parts into the wildest speculations. As the fourth of July advanced, communications were had with him under great difficulties, and only at long intervals, and for the six weeks immediately previous to the intended outbreak, he received not an item from outside. The most feverish anxiety took possession of his mind on the designated night, and listening at the bars of his cage, he expected every moment to see the lurid glare of the conflagration flicker on the walls, or to hear the roar of the insurgent bands as they thundered at the portal. But the night passed away undisturbed, except by the voice of some noisy reveller or an occasional pistol shot from some holiday patriot.

The next night, and the next, and the next, the miscreant listened with demoniac eagerness for the shout of blood; but night after night went by without a breath of turbulence, and worn out with watching, and sick with his fierce thirst for slaughter, he would in the morning hours angrily cast himself upon his miserable settle, and curse himself into a short and feverish sleep. Thus passed away a fortnight, and still the fever grew more tense. No word came how matters had progressed. Not the slightest intimation could be drawn from the demeanor of the officers of the prison that any thing unusual had taken place. All was tranquil, regular and common-place, except the raging tempest of the robber's mind.

On the morning of the 19th July, however, he had the satisfaction of hearing himself accosted with a curse as he was turned out to his work. This was a relief. He looked around and perceived that the keepers wore a look of care, and as the day wore on, the officers of the prison were seen gathering frequently into knots, and gravely discussing some matter of absorbing interest. It was plain that something unusual had happened, and the frequent sidelong glances which were cast on him, confirmed his mind that the plot had broken out, and that its operations were of magnitude. Night came, but still the tantalizing riddle remained unread, and he who felt most deeply interested in its solution, went back to his cell in a state of excitement bordering on frenzy. The livelong night gave no token of hope, no sound of promise. No axes smote the sullen gates, and no tumultuous shouts of maddened hordes spake terror to the honest and cheer to the depraved.

The morning broke; the hour of release arrived; but every bolt shot back but that which guarded the cell of the marauder. His breakfast was served, but he was left in torturing solitude until an advanced hour of the forenoon, when two of the chief officers of the prison entered, and sought to elicit information from him on the subject of the plot.

The robber regarded his inquisitors with a disdain which he made no effort to disguise, and after listening to all of their inquiries, blithely informed them that if they came to him to assign him tasks within the range of prison discipline, he was ready to perform any physical labor which they might think proper to impose, but if they meant to solicit a favor, they must bear in mind that they raised him for the time to an equality with themselves, and must therefore treat him like an equal.

"We do not exactly understand what you mean," said one of the visitors,

"I mean," said Murrell, in the same tone which he had used before, "that if you expect any information or advice from me, you must first give me your confidence, and let me know why you pay me this visit, and the whole state of the case which agitates you, without reserve."

Seeing there was no choice but to gratify the prisoner's whim, the visitors gave a full history of the proceedings at Livingston and Beatty's Bluff. As the course of the narrative brought forward the different directors of the plot, the narrator would question Murrell if he knew the man alluded to, but the robber evaded the interrogatory by a demand to hear the whole story before he spoke, and thus gathered a full history of the death of his last hope. When the relation was done, he denied all knowledge of any of the parties concerned, pronounced Cotton a

perjured man, and declared that it was now his firm belief that Stewart was himself the secret instigator of the plot which he had pretended to expose and charge on other hands, and that the villains who had perished were his emissaries, who with penetrating malice forgot not to seek to injure him, even in the hour when vengeance had so justly overtaken themselves.

This was all the utmost ingenuity of the visitors could draw from the stubborn prisoner, and they left him as unenlightened as they came, except in an additional knowledge of his strange character.

This tragic denouement of the grand drama of his life dropped the curtain in all the false hopes and vain illusions of the past. The gloom behind was now as dense as the shadows that rose up before, and the despairing wretch for the first time felt that he was completely enveloped by his fate. Several days passed, and Murrell remained in a state of mental torpor, which was followed by a fever, that transferred him to the hospital and left him prisoner to his bed for several weeks. During this period he calmly weighed his situation, and rejecting entirely the idle hopes which had previously misled him, he resolved upon a stoical content which should comprehend nothing in the future but his actual condition, and the incidents within the prison walls. The past was wo, the future was despair, and there was nothing left him but the present. With that facility of adaptation, which is the striking attribute of the strong willed, the cold hearted calculator became the most amiable of the inmates of the prison, and at once rose to favor by his cheerful alacrity in the performance of his tasks. He soon became a sort of pet of the keeper who had charge of his department, and was raised to the position of foreman of his shop, on the expiration of the term of the convict who had previously held that place. He was again a leader even though in an humble scope. Five years passed away without any circumstance transpiring to alter his condition. About the middle of his term, it was made known to him that his wife had become dissolute among the lowest characters. This was the severest blow which he had received during all his degradation. Sooth to say it was a stinging thought for one who had commanded respect from a thousand satellites, and spread terror throughout nearly half a zone, that he might be dishonored by the meanest of his troop.

In a year or two after this occurrence, a visible change took place in Murrell's appearance. His robust form grew thin; the strong substantial flesh upon his cheeks grew soft and loose and pale; his eyes, before so bold and penetrating, became drowsy and evasive, and instead of the firm, resolute step which had marked the confidence of great physical powers and reliance, his gait became loose, shuffling and uncertain. The prison demon had seized upon him. The evil spirit which haunts the solitude of the depraved adult, had gained the mastery over his stern thoughts, and the strong man wilted under its assaults as parchment shrivels before a consuming fire. Weakening continually under the vital drain, his mind became accessible to influences which it had before disdained, and by degrees the convict gave an increased attention to the gentle counsels of religious visitors, who with a generous devotion sought the redemption of his begrimed and blood-stained soul. At length the pertinacious kindness won its reward; the dull patience of the convict changed to an inquiring interest which at length quickened to conversion, and the cruel-hearted and remorseless land-pirate of the west became a meek and sighing methodist. This was a signal triumph for philanthropy, and straightway the convert became an object of absorbing interest to those who had effected his salvation. Not content with recommending him to favor in his confinement, these new friends agitated the abridgment of his term, and strange to say, accomplished his release in 1845, some few months previous to the legal expiration of his term.

On coming out of prison, Murrell did not seek his wife, nor cast one thought upon his former associates. Ambition had died within him, and resigning himself into the hands of his religious benefactors, he retired to a little piece of land prepared for him in Pikeville, set up a forge and sought to gain a living by tinkering, mending ploughs and chance blacksmithing for the neighbors round.

But his course was run. The seeds of dissolution implanted by the demon of the cells, had germed within him, and a swift decay—more swift for its great triumph, soon stretched the sometime robber a cold remnant of mortality before a crowd of chattering doctors, who with rolled up sleeves and glittering scalpels surrounded a dissecting table.

Thus closed the mortal career of John A. Murrell, the Great Land Pirate of the West.

(Conclusion.)

REPORT

Of the Committee of the New York Senate, to which was referred various petitions, praying for the passage of laws to punish the perpetration of the crimes of

SEDUCTION AND ADULTERY.

In Senate, March 13th, 1847, Mr. Vanschooten, of the Committee, REPORT,

That they have carefully examined the subject matter thus submitted to them; and upon full consideration of the suggestions contained in said petitions and the grounds upon which the petitioners urge their application, they are constrained to regard the appeal thus made to the Legislature, with favor; and to recommend such action in relation thereto, as shall substantially meet and satisfy the wishes of the petitioners.

In the opinion of your committee, it were a vain attempt, as well as an uneasiness for service on their part, to undertake, in this communication, a full and faithful representation, or even the most general delineation of the true character and features of the vices in question. A vain attempt, because neither the capacity of the committee, nor the force of language are at all adequate to such a task; and an uncall for service, because unnecessary to the purposes and object of the present application.

Some few suggestions, however, of a general character, may, perhaps, be properly, if not profitably submitted, before venturing to advise the Senate as to what action should be taken on the subject now before them.

First, then, it may be remarked, that the vices to which our attention has been directed by this appeal from thousands of our fellow citizens, are not only classed by the Almighty among the most *heinous* and *heaven-daring* offenses which have been specially noticed in the volume of inspiration as subjects of divine displeasure and denunciation, but one of them, at least, has been most emphatically and solemnly *interdicted* by divine enactment, recorded in language not to be misunderstood, and promulgated amid scenes and under circumstances of most impressive interest.

The public sentiment of the past on this subject, can be in no way ascertained more readily and more correctly, than by consulting the records of history and by noticing the provisions of law which stand upon the statute books of nations. If we resort to these, it will be found that at least one of the crimes we have been considering, *adultery*, has been deemed deserving of punishment, in almost all ages of the world, and that among most of the more enlightened, virtuous and distinguished nations of the earth, its infliction has been fully provided for, both by the orders and decretions of monarchs, and by the enactments of legislators. A few references may be anonzoniatate made to show this fact.

By the laws of ancient Greece, adultery was regarded as grossly offensive, and in some cases visited with punishment *little short of death itself*. In Athens, it is true, during her first years, although penal laws were generally found to exist against the offence, yet its punishment was not based upon or governed by any fixed rules. In some periods of the country, the wealthy and more distinguished in point of rank, who had been convicted of the crime, were to satisfy or meet the demands of the law by the payment of money, or the surrender of property; the adulterer was permitted to escape severer punishment by the payment of fine to the husband of the adulteress, and it was usual for the parent of such adulteress to return to the injured man the entire dowry which had been received from him at marriage. In other periods, and particularly during the administration of DRACO, as legislator at Athens, about six centuries after Christ, arbitrary punishment might be inflicted upon the adulterer by any one who might discover and detect him in the fact of the commission of his offence. The distinguished sage of Greece, who succeeded DRACO as law giver of Athens, gave sanction and confirmation to this law, though open to the objection that it gave unrestrained license to private and vengeful feeling, instead of requiring the State herself to punish.

Again: by the law of this country, whoever was taken into custody under an impression that adultery had been committed by him, and found guilty by the judgment of the chief magistrates of Athens, was to be punished in whatever manner and to such degree as might seem proper to such magistrates, subject alone to the restriction that death could not be inflicted. Security was also exacted for the future chastity of the offender.

By the enactments of Solon, the unmarried female guilty of this crime, might, by parent or brother, be sold as a slave; the husband might kill the adulterer while in the act of perpetrating the adultery upon his wife. Sometimes the punishment inflicted by Grecian law, was the putting out of the eyes of the convict. ZELEUCUS, the founder of the Locrian commonwealth, ordained and enforced this latter form of penalty with peculiar rigor. His own son having been found guilty of adultery, was sentenced to suffer the loss of sight, and but for the importunate prayers of the people in his behalf, would have suffered the exact execution of the awful judgment. With inexorable sternness, the father long resisted the earnest and universal wish of the whole city, and at length consented to grant relief only by sharing with the son the punishment which had been adjudged. The son was deprived of one eye; the father submitted to the loss of another.

In Crete, adulterers were sometimes dressed in a covering of wool, and borne through the streets to the dwelling of the proper officer authorized to administer judgment in the case, where they were fined, and sentenced to public disgrace and infamy.

The Spartans, while they regarded a violation of the marriage bed as a comparatively trifling

offense, soon to have regarded other forms of the crime of adultery as most heinous and inexcusable.

By the Romans, this crime seems to have been also punished with great severity. As among the Greeks, so among them, there was much variety in the punishment inflicted. By a law of Romulus, it is said, the husband might cast off his wife, on account of it; by the same law, and by the Twelve Tables, it was made punishable with death. It is said the parents of the wife might kill both parties to the adultery, while in the act of commission. Sometimes castration, mutilation, excision of the ears, nose, &c., were resorted to; banishment, forfeiture of goods, loss of dowry, &c.

Under Augustus, the guilty parties were fined and heavily, and banished to separate islands. In the time of Marcinus, they were burnt at the stake. Constantine, some say, first made the crime capital. During the reigns of Constantius and Constantine the offenders were burnt, or sewed in sacks and cast into the sea. By the law of Justinian, whipping and confinement in a convent were made the forms of punishment; the confinement was for two years, during which time the husband might again receive his wife, if he chose to do so. If he did not, she was shaved and imprisoned until death. Under Theodosius, it is said, the adulteress was, for a time, punished by a public consternation, (de-

filement.)

The Spaniards formerly punished the crime in males, by excommunicating the party which had been the instrument of the crime. By the law of Portugal, the adulteress was condemned to the flames. In Poland, before the establishment of Christianity, a much more severe and singular mode of punishment, not important to describe, was adopted. By Scottish law, incorrigible adultery, that which continued open and manifest, notwithstanding the reproofs of the church, was punished by death. The old Saxons burnt the adulteress, and gibbeted the adulterer over her ashes. In England, the laws were, anciently, very severe. Ethelbert fined the adulterer, and compelled him to buy the injured husband another wife. King Edmund, the Saxon, punished as in case of homicide. Canute, the Dane, ordered banishment for the adulterer, the cutting off the nose and ears for the adulteress. Henry I. subjected the criminal to the loss of eyes and genitals. The Egyptians punished adultery in the man, by a thousand lashes, and in the woman, with the loss of her nose. France punished, anciently, by death. The offence was also capital by the Mahomedan code. In Arabia Felix, death was the penalty. So, too, in the Mogul Empire, under Jenghiz Khan, its founder. Among the different nations and kingdoms of Asia, generally, punishment of some sort was usually provided; in degree very various, and in form sometimes exceedingly peculiar.

Homer informs us, that in the heroic ages, adulterers were stoned to death; adulteresses were considered and treated as infamous, and their husbands forbidden to cohabit with them; they were not permitted to appear in rich clothing, nor to enter into the public temples. In case they did so, any person might, upon meeting them, strip them of their attire, and administer to them chastisement.

A third suggestion your committee submit: While (strange as it may seem to us in this enlightened and Christian age) there have been found, here and there, in the earlier ages of the world, and during the first centuries of the Christian era, some few among the learned and apparently virtuous doctors in philosophy and religion, who have not only ventured to question the criminality of fornication, but have also debated whether, aside from legal enactment and interdiction, even adultery itself were properly to be set down as either criminal or sinful; there is scarcely an intelligent man, professing either religious principle or moral character to be found at this day in our own country, or perhaps in any other, who, for a moment, doubts or hesitates to denounce their criminality and deplore their devastations. However much the moralist, the philosopher, or the legislator may now doubt as to the expediency of the means which may be proposed to check the increase, or suppress the existence of the one or the other of these crimes, all seem now to concur in the sentiment that they are alike sinful and enormous in the sight of Heaven, and grossly iniquitous and offensive in the judgement of all moral men. While in other countries, and in our own, some few of the wisest and the best of men have widely differed on questions such as that now presented for our consideration and decision, all seem ready now to condemn them as atrocious crimes, and to pray for their extermination.

Among those who held the opinion that adultery was not to be regarded as a criminal trespass, previous to legal enactment, was St. Ambrose. Others have concurred with him in this opinion. The distinguished Saint Austin, or St. Augustine, was upon the affirmative side of the question, agitated in his day, to wit: Whether it was lawful for a wife to commit adultery, with consent of her husband, and for the purpose of securing some great benefit to him personally?

Some have contended that the practice of this vice was justifiable with the wives of enemies in war; others, that it was proper for one party to the marriage contract, to commit the act, by consent of the other party to such contract, for the purpose of procuring offspring. The case of Abraham and Hagar is sometimes referred to. Cases of a similar kind have occurred among the Romans, and also among the Greeks.

During the primitive ages, as is well known, many contended stoutly for the propriety and lawfulness of fornication, and notions most singular and unauthorized prevailed among Jews as well as among Gentiles, in regard to divorces and polygamy. It was while philosophers and moralists were holding such views, that St. Paul, writing to the Hebrews, remarked, "Marriage is honorable in all, and the bed undefiled; but whoremongers and adulterers God will judge."

Some persons, holding the lawfulness of adultery and fornication, have referred to the conduct and remarks of the Saviour, on the occasion

of an adulteress being brought before him in the temple at Jerusalem by the Scribes and Pharisees, as furnishing evidence that their views were sound and consistent with Christian obligation. The case, however, upon the slightest critical examination, furnishes nothing, not even a show of evidence to support the idea. When Christ said, "neither do I condemn thee," he doubtless spoke of judicial condemnation. He could not regard the adultery as justifiable or free from sin, for he expressly condemns it, in that he said to the offender, "go, and sin no more."

Although in England, during the 17th century, adultery, when wilfully committed, was declared a capital crime, and fornication, upon a second conviction, was made *felony*, without benefit of clergy; yet, at the "Restoration," a more mild and less rigorous policy seemed to satisfy the ruling powers, and the old law was not renewed. The punishment, or rather the cognizance of these offences, was then transferred to the "Spiritual Courts," where both incontinence and adultery were treated with great lenity; being generally visited with no severer penalty than *spiritual censure*. The temporal courts took cognizance of adultery only as a private wrong.

In 1694, and also in 1801, the question of punishing these crimes with severity, was discussed in Parliament, but no change was effected in the law; the Spiritual Courts still have jurisdiction of them as public crimes; and there, as in this country, the injured husband and parent must resort to the civil courts by action of trespass "vi et armis," against the adulterer or seducer, for the recovery of the only satisfaction the law will afford him.

In France there were various penalties and fines; in the 14th century, five sous only. So lightly had these offences been punished, generally, that in the 16th century, a French civilian observed, "it was never heard that any body had been punished for adultery in France." In 1637, 1701, &c., by various arrests, the wife might be condemned to seclusion in a house of correction for a short time on account of adultery.

In Geneva, Strasbourg, and other places where the reformed religion prevailed, a temporary strictness of law was introduced about the same period. The jurisprudence of the northern nations visited this crime with little severity.

The remissness, or rather the persevering perniciousness with which the legislature of New York has hitherto resisted every effort to secure the passage of such laws, for the suppression of licentiousness, as are now asked for, will appear in connection, or rather in contrast, with the policy and legislation of other States, on this subject, and for this purpose, it may be well to refer to the legislation of some of the older as well as of the younger members of our confederacy, by way of showing what they have done in advance of the Empire State.

The following, then, is a statement of the punishments awarded by the laws of the following named States, according to the best information which your committee have been able to obtain, upon conviction of the crimes of adultery and fornication, to wit:

In Maine—Adultery is punished by imprisonment in the State prison, not exceeding five years; Fornication by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 60 days, and by fine not over \$100.

In New Hampshire—Adultery, by imprisonment in county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not over \$500; Fornication, by fine not over \$50, or imprisonment not over six months in county jail.

In Vermont—Adultery, imprisonment in State prison not over five years or fine not over \$1000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In Massachusetts—Adultery, imprisonment in State prison not over three years, or in county jail not over two years, or by fine not over \$500; Fornication, imprisonment in county jail not over two months, or by fine not over \$30.

In Connecticut—Adultery, imprisonment in State prison not less than two years, nor more than five years; Fornication, fine \$7, or imprisonment 30 days.

In Rhode Island—Adultery, imprisonment not over one year, or fine not exceeding \$500; Fornication, fine not over \$10.

In New Jersey—Adultery, fine not over \$100, or imprisonment not over six months; Fornication, fine \$14.

In Maryland—by an old law, adultery was punished by a fine of three pounds of then current money, or by payment of twelve hundred pounds of tobacco.

In Tennessee—By a law of 1741, fornication was punished by a forfeiture of \$3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for each offence.

In Virginia—Adultery committed by other persons than slaves or servants, is punished by fine of \$20; Fornication \$10.

In Mississippi—Both adultery and fornication are punished by fine not less than \$100, nor more than \$500, in the discretion of the court.

In Missouri—Both offences are punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not over six months, or by fine not over \$300, or by both.

In North Carolina—Both punished by fine not exceeding \$200.

In Georgia—Adultery is punished by fine or imprisonment, or by both, in the discretion of the court; fine not over \$500; imprisonment not over 60 days.

In Arkansas—Both adultery and fornication are punished in the same manner as bigamy; imprisonment not less than one year, and parties deemed infamous ever afterwards.

In Indiana—Adultery and fornication both punished alike; the male by fine not exceeding \$300; the female either by the same fine, (not exceeding \$300), or by imprisonment in the county jail, as may be determined by the court or jury trying the case, not over three months.

In Illinois—Adultery and fornication are fined not exceeding \$200, or the parties are imprisoned not over six months; on second offence, twice as much; on third offence, three times as much, and so on, increasing the punishment in the same ratio.

In Ohio—If a married woman desert her husband and commit adultery, she is confined in the dungeon or cell of the county jail not over 30 days, and fed with bread and water. If a married man desert his wife and commit adultery, or keep another woman in adultery—or an unmarried man commit the offence with a married woman, the punishment is fine not exceeding \$200, and an imprisonment not over 30 days in the dungeon of the county jail. Fornication is punished by fine not over \$100; imprisonment in dungeon not over 10 days.

In Kentucky—Every person, not a slave or servant, guilty of either adultery or fornication, is punishable by fine of five pounds for the former, and fifty shillings for the latter.

In the Territory of Wisconsin—(Just about becoming a State of the Union) adultery is punished by imprisonment in the county jail not over two years, nor less than six months, or by fine not over \$300, nor less than \$70. Fornication, by imprisonment in jail not over 30 days, or by fine not exceeding \$30.

During the early days of the country, the punishment inflicted by law upon the adulterer, for his offence, was somewhat peculiar, as well as severe. By the laws of the colony of New Plymouth, in 1623, it was discretionary with the magistrate; but in 1658, it was as follows: the convict was to be severely punished, by being whipped two several times, to wit: once in the court at which he was convicted, and again at such time as might be ordered by the court; also by being compelled to wear two capital letters, viz.: “A. D.” cut out of cloth and sewed on the uppermost garment, on the arm or back; if discovered not wearing them, then to be publicly whipped again. In 1671, the same punishment was continued by law for adultery; and fornication, by whipping, or payment of ten pounds fine, or imprisonment not over three days, in discretion of the court.

Having thus submitted several general considerations, which your committee have deemed worthy of the notice of the Senate, as bearing directly and very strongly upon the application now before us, it is proper, and in the judgment of the committee, due to the Senate, to the petitioners, and to themselves, that an assignment or specification should be made of the more special reasons which have controlled our minds in deliberating upon the subject involved therein, and induced us to recommend at this time, such legislation in relation thereto, as shall accord with the wishes, and tend to accomplish the benevolent purposes of those who have asked legislative interposition and aid.

First, then, we recommend it because a due regard to the honor and fair fame of the State requires it.

In view of all the testimony which has been rendered against these high offences against divine law, and the universally recognised principles of morality and virtue, in view of what has been done by the most enlightened, pure, and refined nations of every age; in view of the public sentiment of our own country, especially as manifested and manifested in the legislation of a large majority of the States, and finally, in view of the high rank and commanding influence which New York holds, both in this country and in other lands, it seems to us, her legislators cannot, consistently with a regard to her character at home, or her reputation abroad, refuse longer to legislate on this subject. Her indifference thus far to the appeals which have from time to time been made; her refusal to venture even a single effort in the way of legislation, while other nations and her sister States have been prompt and unhesitating in the enactment of laws similar to those now asked for, have long excited the astonishment, and occasioned the most painful mortification of thousands of her noblest and most devoted friends. Still further to persist in this indifference and refusal, must inevitably injure, not to say degrade her, more and more in the estimation of her own citizens, and sink her far below the level which she might and would be, otherwise, justly entitled to occupy in the judgment of her sister States.

Secondly: your committee recommend legislation, because they consider the State bound by every consideration of justice and morality, to rebuke and punish, with appropriate severity, and as a criminal offence, every atrocious infringement of the public morals, involving severe injury either to the social rights or the social interests of the community. That the vices of adultery and fornication are offences of this description, no one will deny. It may be well doubted whether upon the long dark catalogue of human crime and transgression, any are to be found more pernicious in their effects upon the morals of the people, or more sadly in conflict with their highest interests and their most sacred rights.

A third consideration, which has influenced the committee, and induced them to regard with favor, the application before them, is, that in their judgment, the enactment of laws, such as are contemplated by the petitioners, will probably mitigate, very materially, if not very generally eradicate two of the most fruitful and lamentable sources of human misery now existing in the country.

We are decidedly of the opinion that the passage of judicious laws, such as shall severely, and yet not unreasonably punish every act of adultery and fornication, upon full conviction in a court of justice, will operate immediately, and in all places where they are faithfully and properly enforced, in the manner we have suggested.

Let heavy fines, or tedious and disgraceful imprisonment await the adulterer and the fornicator when detected in his crime, and in his case, as in that of the thief, the highway robber and the murderer, the fear of that punishment will, no doubt, often deter him from the commission of that crime, and thus protect him as well as his intended victim and the community, from incalculable evil, which, under other circumstances, in the absence of all legal restraint and penalty, would doubtless overtake them.

Another and fifth consideration, has somewhat influenced your committee in recommend-

ing action upon this subject, to wit: That it is the duty as well as the interest of the State, to aid and encourage private enterprise and effort in any and every work of philanthropy or charity wherein the general and important interests of the community are deeply involved, whenever she can do so, by constitutional and reasonable legislation.

A sixth, and the last consideration we shall mention, which has induced us to recommend favorable action upon the petitions before us, is this: That in all probability, the legislation now asked for, would be approved by the deliberate judgment, and be in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the intelligent and virtuous citizens of this State.

The desire that laws should be enacted on this subject, is by no means confined to those citizens who have, from time to time, petitioned therefor. Thousands and tens of thousands, whose names have never appeared upon memorials transmitted to either branch of the legislature, are no doubt, to be found in every section of the State, who would cheerfully enrol their signatures with those now upon our files, were it important to add them to the thousands already enrolled. As some slight evidence that such is the fact, as to one section of the State at least, we quote a single paragraph from the memorial of the “officers, executive committee, and managers” of the “Troy Female Moral Reform Society,” addressed and presented to the Legislature some few weeks since. The statements contained in the memorial, are entitled to full confidence, and may be unquestionably relied upon, as to accuracy, in every particular, as many of the ladies whose names appear upon the papers, are well known, by at least one member of your committee, who has the honor of their acquaintance, to be among the most intelligent, moral and benevolent in the State; and those of them with whom he is acquainted only by reputation, are of like character, and entirely incapable of misrepresentation in relation to this, or any other subject. The paragraph is as follows: “We, the ladies of the Female Moral Reform Society, of the city of Troy, in behalf of the thousands whose names we have, from year to year forwarded to you,” &c., &c.—“Also, in behalf of thousands, who would have eulogized theirs, had they had opportunity, in repeating our petitions,” &c., &c., “this seventh time, beg leave,” &c.

We have, therefore, strong reason to conclude that a large majority of the virtuous and intelligent citizens of our State, would approve of the legislation now contemplated.

Such, very briefly set forth, are some of the leading considerations, which have, as we have before stated, induced your committee to commend to the favorable notice and action of the Senate, the important application now before us. We trust that the Senate will, upon a deliberate examination of them, concur with the committee, in most, if not all of the views they have submitted, and at an early day, in compliance with the earnest prayer of the petitioners, proceed to the enactment of such laws as will effectually accomplish the great object proposed.

In order to meet fully the wishes of those who have urged the subject upon the attention of the legislature; and with the view of most effectually accomplishing the important and benevolent purpose they are struggling to effect, your committee have prepared, and will ask leave of the Senate to introduce a bill, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

[Here follows the “Bill” published by us in our last week’s paper, to which we refer the reader for details.]

As an appropriate conclusion to this their report, your committee beg leave to introduce, and invite the special attention of the Senate, to the following passage of the memorial of the association of ladies, referred to in the preceding pages, presented, as we have before said, at the present session of the Legislature:

“To you, sirs, who have the power to stay this deadly plague, we look for efficient and timely action.—Shall we look in vain? We pray you attend to the voice of our petition, and in the majesty of the authority and power delegated to you, bring down the strong arm of the law on erring guilty man, and woman too, according to the magnitude and ratio of their guilt, without partiality and without needless delay, by imprisonment, or otherwise, as shall best serve to restrain and reform ‘evil doers,’ and secure to the lovers of virtue their inalienable rights. If our legislators regards the necessities of the case: the welfare of community: the cries of suffering, bleeding humanity, suppliant at your feet: if you wish woman to merit your respect, and render yourself worthy of her: if you love your wives and daughters, and deprecate their ruin: if you would become a ‘terror to evil doers,’ and a ‘praise to them that do well.’ if you would wipe off the stain of infamy from our large and noble State, and enroll your names on grateful hearts, then give us the protection we seek, from an evil more terrible than death, and more cruel than the grave, by granting us the following oft repeated, and very familiar, petition.”

Respectfully submitted.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—A most fiendish and diabolical outrage was committed upon the person of a girl 12 years of age, in the town of Orange, Conn., by a man who gives his name as Robert Chambers. He is a shoe maker by trade, and says he belongs to Danbury. The circumstances attending this shocking affair, are too revolting for a recital. The girl was passing from the house of a relative to her father’s, by a path through the fields, when having reached a retired portion of the route, she was overtaken by this villain. A desperate struggle ensued. One of the girl’s teeth was knocked out, and she was otherwise badly injured. When found she was insensible. Chambers is now in jail in this city under bonds for trial at the Superior Court. It is supposed that the wretch accomplished his purpose.

Booth, the Home Thief, and the Jailer.

Booth had been playing at Mobile. At the close of his engagement he accepted an offer from Mr. Eberly, to play at a town a few miles from Louisville, and as pedestrianism was one of his peculiarities, he started on foot with the intention of walking the whole distance.

While on his journey he encountered an officer with a runaway slave on horseback, whom he was conducting to the town where Booth was to play.

The officer, with his slave, had dismounted at an inn to take breakfast, and left the horse standing at the door, which Booth, after having concluded that riding was much easier than, and preferable to, walking, mounted and rode away. The horse, of course, being afterwards missed, Booth was pursued, overtaken and made prisoner. On being questioned relative to his name he answered “Lovett.”

Lovett was a notorious horse-thief, who had long eluded the officers of justice, and for whose apprehension a reward of \$500 was offered.—Previous to his execution, (for he has since been arrested and hung), he bequeathed his head to Booth, and it was conveyed to the representative of “Richard” by Mr. Rice, the comedian, and the skull still adorns the mantel of Mr. Booth’s apartments as a curiosity.

Booth, on answering “Lovett,” was immediately rushed upon by several persons, anxious to secure him first, for the purpose of obtaining the reward. He was conducted back to Louisville, where he still gave his name as “Lovett,” and was fully committed to jail, which was under the charge of a burly individual by the name of Major Parsons (uncle to the Parsons Parsons, formerly an actor), not remarkable for his acuteness, and somewhat decrepid from age.

Booth was lodged in the second story, with several individuals of considerable larger dimensions than himself, who assisted him in his mischievous pranks.

It was the custom of Parsons to count his prisoners every morning, before going to market, with great precision, and while going through this operation, he always, during the confinement of Booth, gave the tragedian an indescribable stare of contempt, regarding him as his worst, but most important prisoner, and looking carefully at his dress in order to identify him in case of accident.

One of the bars of the prison window had become detached, so that it could be removed without any difficulty, allowing any one of moderate dimensions to get through the aperture.

During the absence of Parsons, who daily went to market, Booth managed to get through the window, and by means of blankets tied together, was lowered to the ground. He at once made his way to the market, where he met Parsons, who immediately recognised him.

“Holloa,” said Parsons, “how the devil came you here?”

“I never saw you before,” said the tragedian, looking him steadfastly in the face.

“Stay here a moment then,” returned Parsons, “we will have a talk.” Parsons then conversely walk to the prison. In the meantime Booth had repaired to the jail and was hoisted to his place of confinement.

Parsons entered to see if “Lovett” was there—and the first individual he encountered was Booth. His hair almost stood erect with wonder and astonishment.

“Why, fellow,” said Parsons, “did not I leave you in the market ten minutes since?”

“I never saw you before,” said the tragedian, with his unsaluting gaze, and in his deep and peculiar tone of voice.

Parsons was incredulous, as he hastened back to the market, and there stood Junius Brutus, alias “Lovett,” who had left the jail before and arrived first.

“How are you, Parsons?” said Booth. “How is your nephew, the parson?”

Parson’s cheek began to pale. He thought there was some necromancy or witchcraft in the matter. “Stay but a moment here,” said he, “and I’ll come back.” He wended his way home almost delirious with excitement and incredulity, where he found Booth, which almost drove him frantic. The day passed, and nearly every hour, Parsons entered the apartment to see that Lovett was safely secured.

The next morning Parsons counted his prisoners as usual, eyeing Booth with the most intense scrutiny. The tragedian had a large patch upon his boot, which Parsons noted particularly.—Finding his prisoners all safe, he went to market as usual, meditating upon the extraordinary occurrences of the previous day, and there, to his utter amazement and horror, stood Lovett, the identical horse thief whom he had just left.

“How did you get out?” said Parsons.

“Out of where?” echoed Booth.

“Why, out of jail, where I left you, to be sure.”

“Poo,” said Booth, “do you wish to insult me; I never saw you before.”

“Why, rascal,” says Parsons, “I know you by the patch upon your boot.”

Parson’s wits began to turn—he could hardly believe his senses. He walked, he ran until out of breath, to the jail, and there was Lovett with the patch upon his boot as before.

Parsons was taken ill, and continued so for several days, and Booth resorted to another stratagem to recover him. He feigned illness and death, and having made an arrangement with a friend, at his lodgings, he was taken from the jail in a coffin, bored with holes, which allowed him to breathe, and conveyed from the jail—which satisfied Parsons that he was effectively rid of “Lovett.”

A short time afterwards, the tragedian met Parsons, and inquired why he had circulated a report that he (Booth), was Lovett. Parsons explained the resemblance, and apologized to him for having acted so rudely in the market.

A SPIRITED LAMB.—A Miss Lamb of Indiana recently eloped with a Mr. Shepherd. Her parents objected to the match, but he declared that he would have her “by hook or by crook.”

General Sessions.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Stowell and Purser. John McLean, Esq. District Attorney.

Trial for Burglary.—At the opening of the court this morning, Wm. Johnson was placed at the bar for trial on a charge of burglary, in having been concerned with Wm. H. Thompson alias one-eyed Thompson, in breaking into the coal office of Mr. Rexford on the night of the 1st of January last.

Officer Kelly, of the 9th ward, testified on the part of the prosecution, as follows:—On the night in question I saw three men rush out of Mr. Rexford’s office; I followed them down to West street, where I overtook them and asked them if they saw Mr. Rexford’s office door open; they replied that they did; I then requested that they would go to the office with me, as I wished to see whether all was right; they went with me; I searched the office and could not perceive that anything had been disturbed; Thompson then asked me if I was satisfied with their conduct; I told them that I was not, and requested them to go with me to the station house; Thompson refused to do so; struck me a severe blow and then ran off; I am sure that Thompson and Johnson were two of the men I saw on that occasion; the other man I did not know.

George R. Rexford examined.—I am a lumber merchant; on the 6th of January last I had an office in West, near Jane street; I left it properly secured on the evening in question; about midnight I was notified that it had been broken open; on proceeding there I found it had been entered, but nothing taken away.

Officer Cook examined.—I am a policeman of the 9th ward; about 11 o’clock on the night of the 6th of Jan. last I saw Johnson pass out of Thompson’s house; Thompson went out after him; Johnson went up the 8th avenue and Thompson down to Hudson street; I followed Johnson to Troy street and thence to Hudson street, where Johnson and Thompson met, when they went together to Greenwich street, where they parted, and I lost sight of them both; I saw them again about 12 o’clock, near Thompson’s house, but as soon as they saw me near them they went a short distance, when I arrested Thompson, and took him to the station house, where I also saw Johnson that night; they each denied having any knowledge whatever of the other; I discovered them talking together the next morning, and on alluding to the fact that they had denied knowing each other, Thompson remarked that they had been stuffing me.

Officer Quackenbush examined.—I assisted in arresting Johnson on the night of the 6th of January, as he was going into Thompson’s house.

At this stage of the trial the Court adjourned until the next day.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Trial of William Johnson resumed.—At the opening of the Court this morning, the trial of William Johnson for burglary was resumed. The case having been opened for the defence, the following evidence was adduced:

Clarissa Kerr, examined.—I am the mother of William H. Thompson’s wife; I have been in the habit of frequently visiting Thompson’s house; I do not know the prisoner; to the best of my knowledge I never saw him at Thompson’s house; he was not there on the night of his arrest, or I should have recollect it; I was there myself on that evening; no person could have entered Thompson’s house without my knowledge; there are three or four families living in the house; I was in the front room on the night in question.

Sophie Moore examined.—I have known Thompson for the last ten years; he married my sister; I was at Thompson’s on the night of his arrest; never saw the prisoner in my brother-in-law’s house. No man was there that evening.

John P. Michaels examined.—I have known the prisoner for about ten months by the name of Wm. J. Valentine. I never heard him called Johnson until after his arrest. He boarded and worked in my house; he worked at making ladies’ boots, and was a very industrious young man. I never saw Thompson until he was tried last month.

Wm. Hughes examined.—I boarded with Mr. Michaels in December last; I do not board with him now. Johnson boarded there at the time I did; I slept in the same room with him; I left the house before Johnson was arrested. While I was there, Johnson retired very regularly. The 8th of March was then submitted to the jury, who, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict of guilty. Remanded for sentence.

Plea of Guilty.—A lad named Edwin Travis was arrested a couple of days ago, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, worth about \$200, was indicted by the Grand Jury on Thursday, and being arraigned yesterday, entered a plea of guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge. The Court then adjourned until next morning.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

No cases being ready there was no business done, and the Court adjourned over to Monday.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.

Trial for Burglary.—Hannah Miller, Peter Vance, George Battice alias George Baptiste, Edward Caesar, and Benjamin Anderson, indicted for burglary in the first degree, in having on the night of the 1st of March burglariously entered the dwelling house of J. Quinn, 80 East Broadway, and stealing therefrom clothing, jewelry, &c., to the value of \$300, were put upon trial.

John Quinn, sworn.—Lives at 80 East Broadway; on the morning of the 2d of March, witness discovered that his house was broken open and robbed on the night in question; a gold watch and chain, and some silver spoons, together with 5 dresses and a cloak were stolen. Hannah Miller told witness that she had seen some of the property at the corner of Orange and Leonard streets. Anderson said he had sold some of the goods to a gentleman in Orange street; witness has not seen any of the property, except a basket that was stolen, since.

Emmanuel B. Joseph, sworn.—Witness is a son-in-law to Mr. Quinn; lived in the same house with him on the 1st of March; the house was broken open and robbed on the night in question; a gold watch and some jewelry; from the information witness arrested the parties, arrested them all on the Five Points; witness did not think that Caesar was concerned in the burglary, he having been in the wash-house on the night of the robbery, and was not discharged until morning.

Caesar was then acquitted under charge of the Court.

therefrom clothing and goods to the value of \$190, was put upon his trial. The evidence, so far as given in this case, is the same as that in the case of Hogan. Before this case was concluded, the Court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Purser and Stoneall.

Trial for Burglary.—Patrick McManus was tried for burglary in having, in concert with Henry Hagan, now in the State prison, broken into the tailoring establishment of Gerrit C. Scott, 146 Broadway, on the night of the 10th November last, and stolen clothing of the value of \$190. Before the conclusion of the trial, the jury were discharged until the next day.

Sentences.—Peter Vance, (colored,) convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State prison for 5 years. Hannah Miller, colored, convicted of same offence, State prison, 3 years. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Trial of Patrick McManus, resumed.—At the opening of the Court the trial of McManus for burglary was resumed. The testimony for the prosecution having been closed, the defense was the good character of the accused, to sustain which several witnesses were examined. The case was then summed up by L. R. Marstis for the prisoner, and the District Attorney for the People. The jury retired under the charge of Recorder Scott, and after due consultation rendered a verdict of guilty of Grand Larceny.

Adjourned to Thursday at 11 o'clock.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1847.

Laws for Licentiousness.—We publish, at length, in another portion of this day's paper the report recently made by Mr. Schoonhoven of the State Senate, in favor of granting the prayer of certain petitioners, that laws may be made to punish seduction, adultery and fornication as criminal offences. The subject matter which it embraces is one of the highest importance to the People of this city, and the industrious manner in which precedents for the proposed "bill" have been collated by the committee, make it highly interesting as a literary composition. We doubt, however, if the eloquence of Mr. Van Schoonhoven, or the ardor of the female petitioners, will have any effect upon the cold judgments of the Senate. Indeed we trust they may not.—We say this with a sincere approval of the aim of the report, but we say it also, under a conviction, that the methods by which it proposes to accomplish its aim, would be productive of far greater mischiefs than the evils it thus vainly endeavors to abridge. If the bill confined itself to the punishment of adultery—that gross invasion of another's right which saddles husband's ton with the support of a state issue—it would doubtless be cheerfully agreed to by the People of the state, but we do not believe that the common sense of the community, can for a moment seriously favor a regulation, which affording no protection to the sex, would place man at the mercy of every designing woman, who would be willing to obtain a husband at the expense of her virtue.

That this would be the inevitable effect of a law punishing seduction as a felonious crime and condoning the offence by marriage, cannot be denied, and that its remote results would be domestic misery, adulteries and separations, must be equally apparent. We have neither space nor leisure to examine into the details of the report as thoroughly as we would desire, but we commend it to the careful perusal of the reader, in the hope that it may elicit that attention which the important character of the subject deserves.

EFFECTS OF CLOSE CONFINEMENT.—There were thirteen deaths in the New Penitentiary at Philadelphia during the past year. All were between the ages of twenty and thirty-six. The diseases of which they died, were six of consumption, three of tubercular disease, three of scrofula and one of insanity.

Here is a frightful proof of the truth of what we have alleged of the effects of close confinement and the consequent perversion of solitude by adult males. This, however, is but a fraction of the evil, for the lists of the above establishment furnish no record of the shattered minds and broken frames which it annually turns out, to [die beyond the walls. We must have a system of punishment for crime which does not contemplate the further debasement and physical destruction of the criminal—one which, framed on an enlightened scale, shall comprehend the rational exercise of all the human faculties and the encouragement of hope. Such is the system of transportation beyond the seas.—A system at once humane and stimulating to the criminal, and purifying and beneficial to the State.

A wise man will not pen a rascal up in the heart of his family, but expel him from his house, and a just one is not content to see every offender condemned to a mode of punishment which involves the peril of a loathsome death. Our legislators will probably understand this subject by and by.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.—Among the names attached to the petition of the Massachusetts legislature against the abolition of Capital Punishment, were no less than twenty rope makers.

"NEW YORK POLICE LAW."—In answer to many enquiries by letter, and otherwise, relative to certain powers and duties under the present police law, passed May 13, 1846, we answer as follows:—

The Chief of Police is to be appointed by the Common Council for four years—the present Chief was appointed before the enactment of this law and his term of service expires in June next.

If removals are made by the present Mayor, and the Alderman and Assistant of the Ward, disagree as to the appointment, no appointment can be made until the Mayor elect takes his seat, as the twenty days time allowed the Alderman and Assistant, will not have transpired until after the 11th of May, when the term of service of the present incumbent expires.

The Chief of Police can direct any one, or all of the Police to any place in the city where their services are needed, and with the consent of the Mayor or the Recorder, to any place out of the city.

Two Aldermen with a Special Justice can hold a Court of Special Sessions as often as the Common Council may designate. We trust that the Aldermen elect will perform this duty by holding a Court each morning at each police office, and thus dispose of the numerous frivolous cases that are now sent to the Court of Sessions at a great annual expense to the city and loss of time to parties and witnesses.

The constables of the city are a part and portion of the Police Department, and are as amenable to indictment for misdemeanor, for receiving any present or reward for services rendered or to be rendered, without the consent of the Mayor, as any policeman. The Clerks of the Police Offices, and the Clerks of the Chief of Police, are also amenable to this restriction.

THE POTENTATE OF PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch, in reply to our recent expression of surprise that the Press of that city had tamely submitted to expulsion from the Sessions of the Mayor's Court, states that we are in error, so far as the Dispatch is concerned, for the Dispatch did not "quietly submit" to the rule laid down by their modern Dogberry. They never shamed to refuse them any information as to the practices of his Star Chamber Court. We do not know the exact letter of the law of Pennsylvania which governs this subject, but we do know, that all tribunals in every Republican State, are held in the name of The People, and that the People are supposed to be always present. The only reason why investigations and adjudications are not held in the open air, as formerly, is for the convenience and facility of business, and it is as much at violence with the whole theory of the law and institutions of this country to exclude the Press which represents The People, from a court-room, as it would be in a monarchy to exclude the king, from Courts which are held in the king's name.

Every citizen arraigned before such an arbitrary inquisition would be a victim of private and individual oppression, for which the king in the one case, and The People in the other, would give him his remedy.

The conduct of the Mayor of Pittsburgh is not only in derogation of all law and theory, but is an outrage upon the most [sacred rights of man. If The People of Pittsburgh are forbidden by the Mayor to know what he does in their name, the Mayor is a tyrant and The People are at his mercy. If the Press of Pittsburgh submit to his imperial edicts, they are not an "Independent Press," and are untrue to the great social interest of which they should be the guardians. The Mayor should be impeached and dethroned, and The People restored to their lost authority, in the person of some other representative.

THE HUDSON ANTI-RENT RIOTERS.—Calvin and Peter Finkle, two of the sturdy rioters who made the recent violent assault upon Mr. Cowles, Harrington, and others, at their residence in Columbia Co., were examined before Recorder McLellan and Judge Peck, on Monday of last week. The testimony in the case was positive and the two defendants were fully committed in three several charges of "assault and battery with intent to kill; assault upon an officer in the discharge of his duties," and for "forcible entry and detainer." On the following day they were brought on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Darius Peck, and severally held to bail in the sum of \$850 each, for all the charges, their own bonds being taken as security.

Hiram Benton and Phillip Van Tassel, who were arrested and committed to jail for participation in the affray, were also bailed at the same time, each giving a surety of \$250, and their own bond for double the amount.

ANOTHER DESPERATE HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN CANADA.—Another of these daring outrages which have recently been practiced with impunity in the neighborhood of Montreal, was perpetrated on Monday evening the 15th inst. Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock that evening, the stage carrying the Upper Canada Mail, was stopped near the windmill, between the Tanneries and the Toll gate, adjacent to St. Joseph Suburb, by three armed men, two of whom seized the horses' heads, and the third, a tall man of respectable appearance, proceeded to rifle the two passengers, threatening to shoot them and the driver if any resistance was offered. One of the passengers, Mr. Renfisch, was robbed of his watch and about \$38. They searched another by the name of Slicer, but finding nothing on him, they turned away with the jocular remark, that he was unworthy of their notice. From the remarks which passed between the footpads, they were evidently disappointed in their expectation of some greater booty. Mr. Renfisch had jewelry with him to the value of \$1,500, which fortunately escaped observation. After having effected the robbery, the ruffians disappeared in the adjacent wood of Selby Grange, and the stage continued its route to Montreal. The Montreal Transcript very properly remarks, that it is high time some measures were adopted to put a stop to the constant outrages committed in the neighborhood of that city. We think so too.

EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG.—A slave excitement is at present raging at Pittsburg, of the same character as that which a few months ago attended the arrest in this city of the negro boy Kirk. The circumstances out of which the excitement has grown is as follows: "About a month ago, Daniel Lockhart, a slave of Mr. Lloyd Logan, of Winchester, Va., ran off and went to Pittsburg, where he was employed by a man named McMasters. On Thursday, Mr. Logan, accompanied by two constables, arrived at Pittsburg, with the intention of reclaiming the slave, and after putting up at the Monongahela House, managed to have him decoyed into their room, when he was seized, but a stout resistance followed, and the servants of the hotel coming to his rescue, he managed to escape. A

of blacks assembled, when a suit was instituted against Logan and his friends for a breach of the peace, on which they were committed by consent, and subsequently brought out on a writ of *habeas corpus* asking their discharge. The case had not been decided at the last advices, and the excitement on the subject still exists.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn from the Pottsville Press that the individual who is suspected of having robbed Mr. Lawrence Brennan, a drover, last week, near Coal Castle, and wounded him several times, by shots from a revolving pistol, is likely to be arrested. From the description by Brennan, of the ruffian, suspicion was fixed upon Patrick Moran, or Boran, as he is sometimes called, who lived in Coal Castle. A party went out to arrest him—some of his friends gave the alarm, and he fled. They found in the house a ramrod such as is used for the revolving pistols, together with a number of slugs, bullets, and a mould for bullets, corresponding in size to one which was fired at Brennan. Moran is still at large, though believed to be in the neighborhood.

WORSE THAN ROBBING A CHURCH.—A few days ago, in Philadelphia, a man named Richard Curtlett, perceiving a small boy struggling in the river, near the Arch street wharf, was moved to attempt his rescue. Quickly relieving himself of his coat for greater freedom, he plunged into the water and, after considerable effort, succeeded in bringing the drowning lad in safety to the shore. Having performed this act of humanity, and being desirous of avoiding the eloquias of the by-standers, he turned for his coat, but was not a little chafed to find that some soulless miscreant had stolen it while he was in the water. If a church robber is denounced as beyond the peradventure of redemption, what measure of condemnation would be equal to the atrocity of this unexampled piece of villainy?

FOOTPADS IN BOSTON.—Another highway robbery took place in Boston last week. The offence was perpetrated in Endicott street at 3 o'clock in the morning, upon a street passenger, by a man with muffled face. The Boston papers devote but three lines to the occurrence—perhaps, because they consider that the man "had ought to been" knocked down for being out so late, or perhaps because he only suffered to the extent of a broken jaw and two dollars.—Had he have lost a thousand or two, the whole town would have been in a fever of excitement. Oh Morals! Oh Money!

THE SENTIMENTAL HIGHWAYMAN.—We noticed in our last week's paper, the arrest in this city by officer J. S. Austin, of a fugitive desperado from Boston, named Thomas Mooney, who in company with a hack driver named Lot Buday, drove a gentleman out upon the Tremont road on the night of February the 16th, and there after beating him into silence, robbed him of his watch, and of money to the amount of \$1,200. We published, also, that Mooney had been sent back to be tried there with his accomplice, who was already in jail; and it is now our satisfaction to conclude the story by the announcement that both the rascals have been convicted in the Municipal Court of Boston, and will probably be sentenced for the remainder of their lives to the Charleston prison. When Buday was arrested in New Hampshire, whether he had flown immediately after the commission of the robbery, he threw away a lot of papers that he had about him, but which, after a slight search were recovered. Among them was the following sentimental letter, written in a neat female hand, and evidently the production of a lady.

Boston, March 2d, 1847.

Dearest:—Write to me as soon as you receive this, as I dare not write till I hear from you.

Thy fate may be darkness;—I ask but to share The sting of each sorrow—the cloud of each care; Thy brow may be sad, but the shade there will be More dear than the smile of another to me.

They bid me fly from thee;—they say that thy love Is like the false fitters they throw round the dove; But the chain thou hast linked is more precious to me Than liberty, if it divides me from thee.

However rough thy path, that path I can bear; A cell it were brightness, if thou too wert there. Like oil to the lamp is thy love to my heart; It is life to be near thee, and death if we part.

Ever thine.

You will know who this is from when I tell you that Charles F*** sends his best respects.

Write soon.
"Mr. Lot T. Boddy, Barnstead, N. H. [Postmarked Boston, Mar. 5th.]

Buday is now in the "cell," so ominously alluded to in the third stanza; but as the lady has not yet applied to share its brightness with him, nor rushed forward for a link of "that chain," the probability is that she is no better than the rest of her sex.

PROBABLE MURDER.—*Singular Disappearance.*—Some time ago, Mr. Samuel P. Stone, of Harrisonburg, La., went to New Orleans for the purpose of buying goods, but disappeared from that city in a very mysterious manner about three weeks ago. The firms with which he usually dealt, have made every inquiry about him, still he has not been discovered. His family at Harrisonburg have become so alarmed at his absence, that, a few days ago, they dispatched his brother-in-law to New Orleans, to make inquiries concerning him. Mr. Stone is a man of clear, light complexion, about five feet ten inches in height, and thirty-two years of age. It is greatly feared that he has been waylaid and murdered for his money.

"WAR TO THE KNIFE."—Don Jose Palafox, the author of the above saying, who was made Duke of Saragossa for his memorable defence of that place against the legions of the French, in 1809, died suddenly at Madrid, on the 15th of March, of apoplexy. We mention the circumstance because we see that it has been overlooked by our contemporaries. Palafox was a hero, whom even the members of the peace societies may hold up to the admiration of mankind. History furnishes no record of such a defence as that of Saragossa.

THE VALUE OF TESTIMONY.—During the trial in Kentucky of a man named Smith, for murder, one of the counsel, to make an impression upon the superstitious fears of the jury, held up his hand and solemnly called God to witness, that he had repeatedly seen the ghost of a man whom he had prosecuted to the gallows, and conversed with him in the silence of the night. This man would be an invaluable witness where he was not known. He was neither floured, rode on a rail, nor sent to the lunatic asylum, on the above occasion, nor since, that we have heard of.

INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.—Five persons have been arrested, in New-Haven, on suspicion of causing the several recent fires in that city. Four of them are now in prison awaiting investigation, and one has been released on bonds. If guilty, it is to be hoped that the miscreants may be proven so, and that they may then suffer the severest penalty of the law.

ABOLITION OF CHIEF OF POLICE.—Messrs. Carpenter, Wenman, Hadley, Maxwell, and W. P. Smith, of the Assembly were on Saturday last appointed a committee, to consider the expediency of abolishing the office of Chief of Police of this city, or of altering the tenure and more fully defining the powers of said office.

ESCAPED CONVICTS AND REWARDS.—The following are the names and descriptions of the nine prisoners who recently broke jail in New Orleans, and for the recapture of each of whom the sheriff of that city offers a reward of \$20. We give the description for the instruction of our Police, in case any of the rogues should strike this way, and not on account of the reward.

Bill Ubanks, alias **St. Louis Bill**—aged nineteen years, light complexion, dark hair and eyes, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made. (Larceny.)

Bill Bennet, about 22 or 23 years of age, light complexion, grey eyes, youthful in appearance, having no beard, stands about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches. (Felony.)

Clark Deason, alias **Clark Cob Deason**, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, downcast look when spoken to. (Forgery.)

T. G. Starks, about 26 years of age, dark complexion, black hair and dark eyes, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, a carpenter by trade.—(Intent to rob.)

Benjamin Harding, a seaman by profession, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark hair and eyes, heavy bearded, stout and well put up. (Stabbing.)

C. M. Horn, stands 6 feet, light complexion, light hair and eyes, well made, about 30 years of age, deserter from the Louisiana volunteers. (Larceny.)

John M. Cannon, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender made, dark complexion, hair and eyes—resides in Alabama. (Felony.)

John Martin, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, slender made—about 28 or 30 years of age. (Pickpocket.)

Nathaniel M. Parsons, about 21 years of age, light hair, light complexion, large eyes, Roman nose, stands 5 feet 9 inches high. (Felony.)

The above are all said to be old offenders, well known to the New Orleans Police. They escaped on the night of the 19th March.

The following is a correct description of **Newcomb**, the forger, who escaped on the night of the 27th February, and for whom a reward of \$1,500 is offered.—

Francis D. Newcomb, late Surveyor General of the State of Louisiana, and formerly a captain in the U. S. army, about 45 or 48 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built, light complexion, light hair, slightly mixed with grey, blue eyes, walks erect, and has a military air—weighs about 165 or 170—a little inclined to corpulence, educated at West Point, born in Greenfield, Mass.—during a part or the whole of the Florida war was connected with the quarter master's department—was a year past residing at Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, La., and Natchez, Miss. The said Newcomb was found guilty of forgery and embezzlement on four separate indictments.

GENERAL AGENCY.—Wm. H. Sparks and T. R. McDonough, two of the most experienced and faithful of our late deputy sheriffs, have established a General Agency at 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., for the service of law papers and collection of debts generally. There are no two men better qualified for the business which they undertake, and none whose past services furnish a better guarantee for promptness and fidelity to the interests of those who employ them.

THE ST. LOUIS REVEILLE.—This excellent western journal is out in a new dress of superior neatness. We always welcomed it as among the most spirited and judicious of our contemporaries, and we can now notice it as one of the most comely. It is as neat as the N. O. Delta, and to say this, is praise sufficient.

INCENDIARY PAPER.—The Grand Jury of Accomac county, Virginia, on the 19th ultimo, presented the New-York Christian Advocate and Journal (the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church) as an incendiary paper.

MORE SHOOTING.—A hostile rencontre took place at St. Louis on the 8th inst., between a Mr. Russell and a Mr. Ostrander, during the course of which the latter person fired upon the former five times with a revolving pistol, without doing any farther damage than wounding him slightly in the hand.

PUNISHMENT OF MALPRACTICE.—An ignorant and unprincipled scamp named Doctor Wm. Robertson, was last week mulcted in Hanover, Ohio, in the sum of \$2,500 damages at the suit of a patient who prosecuted him for malpractice as a surgeon, by which the plaintiff unnecessarily lost a limb.

BEGIN RIGH.—A notorious criminal recently executed at Paris, imputed all his subsequent crimes to the successful theft of an apple from a huckster's basket, in his childhood.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.—The May number of this popular magazine is more than usually attractive. It is prefaced by two beautiful engravings, in the very highest style of art, and its fashion plate gives directions to its fair subscribers how to make their charms look still more charming for the coming spring. We have not looked through its letter press, but the names of its contributors, on the last page, guarantee a high degree of excellence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MATRIX.—Your opponent is right. The object of marriage, in the eye of the law, is the production of children. If a woman be barren at the time of marriage, her husband may claim a divorce on the ground that he has received no consideration for his portion of the marriage contract, and the obligation is therefore declared void. If the man be impotent, the case is in favor of the woman. But if either party by accident, disease, or other calamity, are stricken with impotency after marriage, the rule does not hold, for the consideration has originally been given in good faith, and it would be manifestly cruel and unjust in the extreme, to add to these great afflictions the loss of a husband or a wife.

Bascom.—A description of Newcomb will be found in this day's paper, under the head of "Escaped Convicts."

TRAVELLER.—Thirteen hundred miles. The journey may be made for forty dollars.

MEDICUS.—The cholera years were 1832 and 1834. There were 3913 deaths recorded in the first year, and 971 in the last. Walter Bowes was Mayor the first year, and Cornelius W. Lawrence the last.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—All policemen appointed hold office two years, unless removed for cause. The terms of those now in office begin to expire by limitation in the latter part of May, 1848. During that month 16 will terminate. In June 15. In July 20. In August 22. In September 26. In October 28. In November 31. In December 27. In January, 1849. 22. In February 1. These vacancies will be filled by the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, chosen at the charter election of 1848, unless the Legislature enacts a law to elect the whole police force, including the Chief, by The People.

T. & S. FRANKFORT, KY.—The Desertion List has been continued in our paper more than a year. To send you a full list we should have to send you a whole volume.

From the Boston Times.

Municipal Court, Boston.

Present, Judge Cushing.

Monday, April 19.—Trial of the Robbers of Currier and Trott's Jewelry Store.

The Commonwealth vs. William Brown, William Morton, and George Bell.—This long deferred trial commenced this forenoon, which our readers will recollect originated in the Police Court, and of which we gave full details of evidence at the previous examination. The case is one of the defendants breaking into the store of Messrs. Currier & Trott, Widdifield and Miller, and Samuel Davis, on the night of January 21, 1847, and stealing \$10,000.

JOHN C. PARK, Esq., appears for William Morton. TOLMAN WILLEY, Esq., for William Brown. George Bell has no counsel.

The indictment contains six counts, and on its being read Mr. Parker, for the government, addressed the Jury in a very brief space. The witnesses for the government were called and thirty-one appeared, being all there are for the prosecution, with the exception of five or six. As most of the evidence has already been reported by us before, we shall only present a brief daily notice of the case. It was arranged that while each witness was being examined, the others in the case should be out of the Court Room. Nineteen witnesses were called to-day on the part of the government, and their evidence was substantially the same as that given in the Police Court. It gave no new aspect to the case, if we except the instance of a pencil found on one of the prisoners, which Mr. Widdifield testified to as resembling those they sold. It was of a peculiar kind, but was not fully identified. The Court then adjourned till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

The testimony from the police court was finished about noon to-day, and its character was about the same as when elicited in the court below. At length the government introduced a new witness, Charles Johnson, under conviction for robbery at Watertown, but who has not yet received his sentence. He appeared to be conversant with the present robbery, and told many things which may be true, but which looked more like propitiating the government so as to get an easy sentence in his own case. He said he knew all the three robbers, and had conversations about the robbery at Pollard's house; that they had some tools, but they were not sufficient for the object; that some of the tools in court he thought he recognized; that on a Saturday night, about the last of December, or January 1st, the prisoners did enter the store of T. & C., but did not commit the robbery, because they had not the necessary tools to open the safe. He said that he (Johnson) was on the watch outside. He also stated that he was committed to jail after Bell was, that their cells joined, and that Bell disclosed to him that the affair had turned out as he expected, and that some tools had been left behind which would bring them out.

Johnson underwent a close and severe examination from Messrs. Park and Willey, and it was disclosed that Johnson had had several interviews with Constable George J. Coolidge, relative to the case, and Coolidge very naturally told him to testify all he knew. With his counsel, Mr. Ingersoll, also, he had conversations, and the latter told him that his evidence would probably weigh some on the sentence which was to be awarded against him. He was examined at length about his former means of living, and his manner and answers were certainly no recommendation to him. This testimony formed quite an episode in the otherwise dull routine of the case. Some 14 witnesses were called by the government, and the prosecution closed.

The defence opened and some 9 witnesses were examined up to the closing of the Court, several of them being called in defence of Bell exclusively.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.

Before Aldermen Messerole and Compton.

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Thomas Mahony was put on his trial on Monday morning, on an indictment charging him with having, on the 9th of February last, in Water street, inflicted divers wounds and bruises on the body of James Donovan, of which wounds and bruises the said Donovan died on the Friday following.

Catharine Haly examined by the District Attorney.—Lived in February last in Water street with Donovan and his wife; Donovan was hurt on Tuesday—thinks it was the 9th of February—came in early that afternoon; it was between 5 and 6 o'clock; both men were sitting at the stove very drunk; Donovan, the deceased, and his wife had some words, and Donovan struck her, and said he would kill her if he was to go to the State prison for 10 years; after deceased said he would have his wife's life, the prisoner asked him did he say so from his heart; deceased replied yes; then prisoner said he would not let him, and they clinched and fell on the floor; witness saw prisoner strike the deceased two blows; after which he went out, followed by Donovan, who took a glass bottle off the dresser and flung it at him; does not recollect she said on her examination before the coroner, that prisoner kicked Donovan after he was down; but she might have said she saw Mahony knee him on his side; after the deceased returned he went to bed, and never left it until he died.

Dr. Witherell examined by the District Attorney.—Recollects being called to see the deceased last February; found him in considerable pain; he complained of his abdomen and bowels; he was considerably swelled; ordered him to be bled, his feet bathed, and a mustard plaster to be applied; saw him the next evening; and ordered some leeches to be applied; saw him the next evening, Friday; he was sinking fast, and he died that evening; made a post mortem examination; found one of the blood vessels broken and the intestines protruded; also found a bruise under the scrotum; thinks the injuries he received on the abdomen and under the scrotum, were the cause of his death.

Dr. Walters, the Coroner, examined by the District Attorney, in relation to the dying declaration of Donovan.

Mr. Warner objected, on the ground that the dying declaration was reduced to writing in the shape of a deposition, and cited several authorities to show that it could not be received on parol evidence given of its contents.

The Judge said that a similar case had been twice passed upon by him, and he decided in favor of receiving the dying declaration of the deceased.

The District Attorney then read the dying declaration of Donovan, which stated that Mahony and he quarrelled on the evening of the 9th of February, that Mahony knocked him down, kicked him in the bowels and trampled upon him with his knees.

The case for the prosecution here rested.

The Court was unanimously of opinion that there was no ground to put the prisoner on his defense; it was a drunken brawl; there was no malice or cruelty exercised by the prisoner; but left it to the jury to say whether he should be put on trial or not. The Jury were of the same opinion as the Court, and the prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

Superior Court.

JUDGE OAKLEY.

The People of the State of New York vs. Christopher Heister and Philip French.—This was an action brought under the statute to recover a penalty of \$500, and was brought at the relation of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents against the defendants, for opening a theatre at the Castle Garden, in 1845, for theatrical exhibitions without license. The defence was two-fold—first, that an action was already brought against the defendants for the same cause, which was tried, and in which they, the defendants, obtained a judgment; and secondly, that the performances at the Castle Garden were not within the meaning of the statute. The Judge charged that the first defence set up by the defendants was not a valid defence against the action; and as to the second defence, they were to judge from the evidence whether the performances carried on at the Castle Garden, were or were not theatrical performances. The Jury found a verdict of \$500 for the people—the full amount of the penalty. Mr. George Carnell for the people, Mr. N. B. Blunt for defendants.

Special Sessions.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Hugh McLaughlin, for an assault and battery on Charles Kief, city prison 16 days. Catharine Mather, for stealing 70 cents, penitentiary 4 months. Julian Barton and Harriet Wieder, for stealing a watch worth \$20, penitentiary 4 months. William Fash and Andrew Thompson, cold, for assault and battery on Richard Wallace, cold, city prison 60 days. Diana Kingland, stealing two chairs, penitentiary 30 days. Elizabeth McDonald, for stealing a silver watch worth \$15, penitentiary 2 months. James Campbell, boy, for stealing a pair of shoes, House of Refuge. Robert Green for stealing a pig of copper worth \$10, from schooner I. Cooley, penitentiary 4 months. Noah Cook for assault and battery on Charles Rolfe, penitentiary 4 months.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

Francis W. Roberts, stealing a coat from Charles Winters—city prison 30 days. Wm. O'Connell, stealing a silver watch from John Rich—penitentiary 3 months; Thomas Oakback and David H. Stewart, stealing 2 hogs from John M'Gowan—guilty—penitentiary 1 mo. each. Wm. Foshey, a pocket book dropper for stealing \$7.25 from Mr. Green—Smith—guilty—penitentiary 6 months. Mary E. Jackson and Sarah Jones, stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Thomas Thompson—Sarah Jones not guilty, and Mary E. Jackson guilty—penitentiary 1 month. John Powell, for being concealed in the premises of Mr. Johnson, with intent to steal, was adjudged guilty—penitentiary 30 days. Mary Ann Hunt, assaulting a child three years old, belonging to Mrs. Crawford—guilty—penitentiary three months. Bernard Riley, stealing a lamp from Mr. Churchman—guilty—city prison 15 days. Anthony Disbrow, stealing 5 pounds of head-cheese from Mr. Connelly, 85 West Broadway—guilty—city prison 10 days—Patrick Gillen, stealing a stove worth \$10 from Thomas Bell—guilty—penitentiary 3 months. Wm. McLaughlin and John Willis, stealing a can—guilty—penitentiary 3 months each. Michael Ryan, stealing a ham from G. W. Green—remanded till Friday. Mary Ann Thompson, stealing \$10 from Francis Bohem, at a house on the Points—guilty—penitentiary 3 months. William Mehari assaulting Catharine Mehan—guilty—penitentiary 6 months. Ann Johnson assaulting Mary Murry—guilty—penitentiary 3 months. Adjudged till Friday next.

DESPERATE ASSAULT.—A man called John Van Kirk was arrested on Tuesday, by officer Morris, of the 1st Ward, on a charge of assaulting Captain Smith of the schooner Erickson with a dangerous weapon. Locked up for examination.

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE.—A policeman, while passing along Greenwich street, yesterday, found on the stoop of premises No. 233, a small box, containing a dead male infant, but recently born. An inquest was held upon it. Verdict—death by some cause unknown to the jury.

TOUCH CASE AND ARREST OF THE TOUCHERS.

Mr. Jas. Whaley of Chataqua county, arrived in this city on the 18th inst.; and on the evening of the 19th, while promenading Broadway, he was accosted by a black wench named Mary Jane Simpson, alias Jane Caldwell, who, after some solicitation, induced him to accompany her to a house, No. 202 William st., where he was shown into a small bed room, and after settling the usual preliminaries, the lovely couple retired—the gentleman placing his garments in a chair which stood at the head of the bed. After remaining some time, he got up and went his way, but on feeling his pockets he discovered that he was minus \$184 in bank bills. In great consternation, he applied to the Police, and officers Davis, Rice, and Joseph, took the matter in hand, and succeeded in arresting, at a house 271 William street, the notorious Mat Barron, alias Mat Burns, Wm. Warren, alias George Thompson, and Hannah Warren, alias Eliza Ann Thompson.

The circumstances which led to the arrest of the above-named are, that Reed first took in custody the wench Simpson, who denied all knowledge of the transaction; but, upon searching her, a Daguerreotype likeness of Mat Barron was found in her pocket. This was enough for the officers, who, after getting information of the girl where he was to be found, proceeded to the house No. 271 William street, and arrested the parties, who, upon being searched, a greater portion of the money was found. The wench was fully identified by Whaley, and the whole posse were locked up for trial.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. Wichelhausen 64 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was burglariously entered Tuesday night, by some desperate scoundrels who ransacked everything in several of the rooms, but becoming alarmed, they decamped without much booty.

GRAND LARCENY.—A boy named George Fisk was arrested in the Ninth Ward, for stealing \$40 in money and a watch. He was locked up for trial.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Moses Phillips, of Brooklyn, was arrested on Wednesday, by officer Burley, charged with having obtained \$300 worth of wool from V. G. Hall, by false pretences.

SING-SING PRISON.—We are indebted to deputy Sheriff Stanton for the following Statistics of the Sing-Sing State Prison:

No. received in March, 1847.	Males,	12
" discharged by expiration.	"	13
" died.	"	3
" pardoned.	"	2
" remaining in prison March 31,		756
No. females received in prison in March,	I	
" discharged by expiration,	I	
" died,	none	
" pardoned,	none	
" remaining in prison March 31,	82	

HORRIBLE RAPE BY A NEGRO.—We

Murders.

Reward for Burch, the Davenport Murderer.—We find the following in a late Rock Island paper.

"**One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.**—Broke jail on the night of the 2d March, 1847, and escaped from the jail of Knox county, ROBERT H. BURCH, charged with the murder of Col. Davenport, of Rock-Island county. Burch is a stout, well built man, about 27 years of age, fair complexion, and about six feet high. And William J. Johnson, charged with having committed a larceny in Fulton county, and was sent here to remain until the sitting of the Fulton county Circuit Court. Johnson is a smallish man, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, and of a down or dejected look, and in every way an inferior looking man.

The above reward is offered by the subscriber, and will be paid for the apprehension of both, or for Burch alone.

HENRY ARMS, Sheriff.

P. S. The subscriber's horse has been missing, and the probability is, it is gone with the runaways: 15 hands high, dark bay, white face, with black mane and tail. Whoever will return said horse shall be liberally rewarded.

H. A.

Fatal Stabbing Case.—Dr. R. Watson was stabbed by B. H. Pollock, in Galveston, on the 13th ult. From the testimony before the examining court, it appears that Watson was in the act of again drawing arms on Pollock, making the most violent threats against his life at the time, when the latter gave the blow. The parties had been friends; and after falling, Watson said, "Old fellow, you have killed me." Pollock answered, "I did it in self-defence; will you forgive me?" Watson answered in the affirmative, and shortly afterwards expired.—Pollock immediately surrendered himself to the civil authorities, but was not retained in custody, the examination proving that he acted clearly in self-defence, after great forbearance, and suffering great jeopardy of his own life.

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION.—The Mayaville, (Ohio) Eagle of the 13th inst., states:—"The community of Dover has been extremely excited during the last thirty-six hours, in consequence of the dastardly assassination of Alfred Seward, Esq., one of the most worthy and influential citizens of that place, and a member of the Mason county Court. While reading in his bed in a sitting posture, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, some villain, who must have been aware of his regular habit, approached his window, and, after satisfying himself of his position, fired with deliberate aim at Mr. S. with a gun loaded with four balls, three of which took effect upon his body. One entered his neck immediately under his jaw bone; the second pierced his right side above the hip; the third shattered his arm above the elbow; and the 4th was found in the pillow of his bed. No clue to the perpetrator of this horrible deed was obtained up to yesterday evening, as no circumstance was remembered that could have engendered such mortal hatred against so worthy a citizen. We have not heard whether Mr. S. is still living—the wounds are of such a nature that but little hope is entertained of his recovery."

Another Western Shooting Case.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, of Wednesday the 14th, "a difficulty occurred on Cheapside, near Higgins' grocery store, between Mr. Charles S. Boswell and Mr. Richard Morrison, both young men of our city, in which several shots from revolving pistols were exchanged, and which we regret to add terminated in the death of Mr. Boswell. He received two shots in his body, and died in ten or fifteen minutes. Mr. Morrison was immediately taken before Judge Trotter, who, at the time we write, is investigating the case. We know nothing of the causes which led to this painful affair, and do not deem it proper to give the rumors which have reached us upon the subject."

Manslaughter.—Randall Winslett, who resided a few miles from Jones' Bluff, Ala., left that place on the evening of the 4th inst., in company with his little son, and a brother-in-law of his by the name of James H. Cobb, for Winslett's home. After going but a few hundred yards, it is rumored, an altercation took place, and Cobb stabbed Winslett to the heart, which caused his death almost instantly. Cobb has been apprehended and committed to jail.

Fatal Mistake.—A few days since, says the Baton Rouge Gazette, as Mr. Thomas Spillers and brother were out hunting turkeys, the former was accidentally killed by the other. Having secreted himself in a thicket, and imitating the call of a turkey, he was mistaken by the brother for the game, and was shot. He died instantly.

HORRIBLE BOWIE KNIFE AFFRAY.—A terrible affray occurred at Quincy, Mo., on the 3rd inst. Two printers of that place, engaged in the same office, had some words at the Virginia Hotel, when they armed themselves, and, on subsequently meeting, the one, Magner, shot the other, Luckett, in the breast. Luckett at the same time ripping out Magner's bowels with a Bowie knife. They had been friends, were addressing two sisters, and Luckett was to have been married the same evening. Magner survived but a few minutes; Luckett may recover.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—A melancholy event occurred at South Windham, in this county, on Thursday last. Mrs. Martha Stevens (wife of Mr. Albert Stevens, a trader in that village, had been confined about a week before; and, on the night named, while lying in bed with her sister, who took care of her, she asked her for a handkerchief, which the sister handed her. This was about 10 o'clock. At 12 her sister again awoke, and to her horror, found a piece of the handkerchief about the infant's neck—and another round that of her sister. They were both strangled to death!—Portland Argus.

Police Items.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.—Officers Reyley and Cummings of the lower police, arrested on Thursday, 16th, two men by the names of George W. Niles, and Oliver Woods, on a charge of passing \$25 in spurious bank bills, or false tokens, purporting to be on the City Trust Co. of the City of New York, on a Mr. Francis Readal, residing at No. 75 Bowery. It appears that about the 26th of December last, Niles purchased of Mr. Readal two sofas, valued at \$63, in payment thereof gave \$25 in spurious money, and for the balance gave an order for lumber upon Mr. J. Durfee in Cherry street, which order was accepted. In a few days afterwards Mr. Readal discovered that the money was counterfeit, but was unable to ascertain the whereabouts of Niles until a few days ago, when the above vigilant officers secured him, and conveyed the accused before Justice Drinker, where on being examined, he stated that he obtained the spurious money from Woods, who, it seems, was absent from the city at the time of the arrest of Niles, but immediately upon his return to the city, the above cuts officers pounced upon him, like a hawk upon a field mouse, and conveyed him to the Tombs, where he was detained for examination.

A Grand Larceny.—Mary Selling and Sarah Jerome, were arrested by officers Perry, Rue, and Deagle, charged with having stolen \$60 from the pocket of Joseph Nason, of Salem Mass., while he was asleep at a house corner of Dover and Water street. The accused were committed for trial.

Arrest for Violating the Auction Laws.—A man named Daniel Fields, doing business as an auctioneer at No. 58 Pearl street, was arrested by officer Norris of the Chief's office, upon a bench warrant issued by the Court of Sessions, where he is indicted for having, on the 29th of March last, sold a bill of goods at auction, to one Ira Morse, or bridgeport, Ct., which said goods were liable to duties, and he not having rendered any account or paid over the same, as required by the statute. He was held to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer.

Blowing up a Safe.—Some daring burglars on Friday night entered the print store occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Currie, on the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, by means of false keys, and blew off the lock and door of the iron safe, by filling the lock full of gun powder, through the key hole, stealing therefrom \$300 in bank bills and specie, together with \$16,000 in promissory notes. This safe was standing in the store close by one of the windows on Spruce street, and most extraordinary, not one pane of glass was broken by the explosion. The thieves very cautiously locked the outer door again when they left the premises.

Charge of Grand Larceny.—Officers Golden, of the 6th ward, and Conkly and Code of the 4th, arrested a woman called Charlotte Fitzgerald, on a charge of stealing a trunk containing a lot of wearing apparel valued at \$25, the property of Mary McDonald, residing at No. 12 Roosevelt st., together with eight \$8 gold pieces, and \$10 in silver, belonging to Ann Wolf, residing at the above place. Thirty dollars of the money was recovered, and a portion of the clothing, by the above officers. Justice Osborne committed the accused for examination.

Burglary.—Some sneaking thief burglariously entered the dwelling house No. 104 Leonard st., on Friday night, by forcing open the kitchen window, but fortunately the rascal was detected by the female servant, who was awoke by the glare of light from the lantern of the robber; however, she gave an immediate alarm, when the scoundrel made good his escape—hurried considerably by the approach of a heavily loaded six barrelled pistol.

A Medical Student in a Fix.—A medical student, the assistant of one of our most celebrated practitioners, was sought after on Friday by one of our most vigilant officers upon a very serious charge, preferred by a young and beautiful girl, about 18 years old. It is feared that the gentleman has made tracks for some more congenial latitude. If he is anywhere in these diggings he will soon be brought to light.

Grand Larceny.—Officer Garrison, of the 10th ward, arrested, on Saturday last, a boy named Edward, a breast-pin, valued in all at \$50, the property of Mr. Miles L. Pelton. Justice Ketcham committed the accused for a further examination.

Arrest of a Stage Driver.—Officers Brown and Leonard, stage inspectors of the chief's office, arrested on Saturday, a man by the name of Abraham Foster, driver of stage 227, 11th street line, belonging to Hunt and Lent, on a charge of racing and otherwise driving in a disorderly and furious manner in Broadway, endangering the lives of the citizens. He was conveyed before his honor the mayor, who fined him \$10 for the violation of his license.

Arrest of Suspicion.—A black fellow called Isaac Williams was arrested, Saturday night, by Officer Fenney, of the 2d ward, on suspicion, he having been found secreted in a building in Spruce street, evidently with the intent to steal. Locked up by Justice Osborne.

Caught Again.—A fellow by the name of Frank Hennick, was caught, on Saturday, after a long chase along Park Row, through Theatre alley, into 1st st., where he was grabbed by officer Daly, of the 1st ward, having in his possession, which he was endeavoring to sell, a sword, three wigs, and other articles, the property of John G. Taylor, of 55 Prince street. This fellow is not long from Blackwall's Island, where he has served out a term of sentence for stealing books. Taken before the Chief of Police, and committed.

Charge of Felony.—Officer Austin of the lower police arrested three brokers by the names of Jeremiah Hotchkiss, Charles N. Mills, seap., and William H. Mills, of the firm of Hotchkiss & Company, doing business at No. 72 Wall street on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, wherein they stand charged with feloniously detaining two promissory notes, valued at \$1839 67, the property of John M. Keese, of the firm of Berrier & Keese, importers of dry goods, No. 13 William st. It appears from the affidavit in the police office, that Mr. Keese, of the above firm, sent the clerk Mr. Wm. W. Boocock, about the 14th inst., with two promissory notes, drawn by Jas. Peck & Co., dry goods merchants, 339 Broadway, to Hotchkiss & Co., for discount, one note for \$919 83, due on the 4th of October next, and the other for \$919 83. These two notes were presented to three brokers for discount, and left in their possession for that purpose, on a promise of their sending a check for the amount of both, as soon as one of the other partners came in. Upon this promise Mr. Boocock left the notes in their possession, returned to the store and informed Mr. Keese of the fact, who immediately directed Boocock to return to the accused parties, and either get the money or bring back the notes forthwith. The clerk returned as directed, to the brokers, but only received evasive answers, without being able to obtain either the notes or the money, and thus Mr. Keese has been humbugged from day to day by the accused parties, until finally compelled to enter the above complaint before the magistrate. The accused parties have demanded a hearing in the case, which is to come off on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before the above magistrate at the Tombs, when it is said testimony will be elicited which will change the aspect of the matter materially.

Arrest of an Escaped Convict.—Officer Carlow of the 5th ward, arrested on Sunday a Dutchman called Medad Croft, who escaped from the State prison at Sing Sing, in the year 1843, where he had been sentenced from Brooklyn, Kings county, for a term of five years. The convict was conveyed back to his old quarters to finish his term of sentence.

Abandoning an Infant.—Officer Knowles, of the 4th ward, arrested on Monday night a woman by the name of Mary Mully, alias Yankee Jo, driver of stage No. 28, Waverly line, belonging to W. S. Blum, on a charge of furious driving in Broadway, near Prince street. Taken before his Honor the Mayor, who for the violation, fined him \$10, and revoked his license.

Recovery of Stolen Property.—On Saturday last officer Daly, of the 1st ward, arrested a notorious thief called Frank Henrick, on a charge of stealing; and the above officer, with officer Leonard, one of the chief's efficient aids, discovered the lodging place of this thief, which is located in the building on the corner of Cedar street and Broadway, up stairs, where they found a large assortment of new books, a quantity of engravings, amongst them several excellent engravings of Henry Clay, card of scissors, tailor's shears, razors, razor straps, two frock coats, shirts, handkerchiefs, eyeglasses, silver toothpicks, carpet, bed quilts, a new beaver hat, a pair of Irish linen socks, gloves, silver spoons, marked W. H.; four gilt picture frames, one of which contained a colored picture, entitled "Le Petit Eleve;" a looking glass, several boxes of colognes, and various other articles, all of which are evidently stolen, for which owners are wanted. Apply to the chief of police.

Arrest on Suspicion.—Officer McGrath, of the 9th ward, arrested on Saturday night three boys, by the names of Charles Eaton, James Emerson, and Henry Wilson, they having in their possession several new books endeavoring to sell them. One of these boys, it seems, works for Messrs. Harper Brothers, and as these books are published by that firm, it is supposed that they have come in possession of the books dishonestly. They were detained by Justice Erome for a further examination.

Stealing Goods.—A man called Augustus D. Lambbrick was arrested by officer Jackson of the 2d ward, on a charge of stealing several articles of clothing, belonging to J. A. Stated, residing at the corner of Pearl and John-sts. Locked up.

Attempt to Cut his Wife's Throat.—A man by name of John Rule was arrested about the middle of March last, in Brooklyn, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and brought to this city and confined in the Tombs. At the time, however, of his arrest in Brooklyn, he endeavored to take his own life by cutting his throat, but was fortunately stopped—the wound sewed up, and after a short time got well. On Monday his wife went into the cell to see him, when he immediately seized her by the arm, drew out a case knife and endeavored to take her life by inflicting a severe gash on the throat and cheek; a sailor man who was in the cell at the time, in trying to rescue the knife from the hands of the husband, received several severe cuts on the hands, and likewise one of the keepers was cut on the hand in wrenching the knife from this desperate villain. A surgeon was sent for, who dressed the wounds of the poor woman, and she was afterwards conveyed home in a carriage. We understand that the cause of the assault was the effects of jealousy.

Suspected Murder.—A sailor, by the name of John Lawson, together with some of his shipmates, were cruising on the Five Points on Monday night last, when a muss was created by several of the Five Point rowdies, which resulted in a general rough and tumble fight, in the course of which Lawson received a severe cut on the forehead and breast, leaving him senseless on the ground. He was finally picked up by his comrades, and conveyed to his boarding house, No. 55 Cherry street, where, after lingering for several hours in a state of insensibility, he expired yesterday afternoon from the effects of the injuries. The deceased was a ship carpenter on board of the ship Agnes, just arrived from Canton.

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Of the Blood, viz.: Ulcers Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq. one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New-Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

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More than one thousand cases of Chronic Rheumatism have been cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla.

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To Dr. Townsend—Sir: I think it my duty to return you my own sincere thanks for the benefits I have experienced by the use of your Extract of Saraparilla. I was afflicted for many months with Rheumatic pains, and also inflammation of the Liver, the sufferings which I endured from these diseases rendered my life a burden to me. I tried every remedy that was prescribed for me, from three of the best physicians in the city, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I considered myself incurable, but by the advice of a friend was induced to try your Compound. I had but faint hopes of success, but I am happy to say, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I experienced relief; this induced me to persevere in its use, and two bottles have effected an entire cure. It is now some months since I used your remedy, and I am grateful and happy to say that I never enjoyed better health.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN,
43 Canal street, corner of Broadway.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract:

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Saraparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and filthy sores, which were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Saraparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my loathsome situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,
New-York, Aug. 2. 129 Washington street.

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Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Saraparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,

corner of Grand and Lydius streets.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

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Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

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H. F. Fulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M.D.

Albany, April 1, 1845.

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—it is with satisfaction that I say to you that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Saraparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c. Respectfully yours,

S. C. PRESTON, M.D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st, Sun Building, N.Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State-st, Boston; Dr. Dyott & Son, 122 North-Second-st, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Durrol & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres-st, New Orleans; 163 South Pearl-st, Albany; R. Van Buskirk, 292 Broad, corner of Market-st., Newark, N.J.; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the Blood and Spleen. It is superior to Saraparilla, whether as a sudorific or alternative. It stands infinitely higher than the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of inestimable value; for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Mercury dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The ~~Mercury~~ are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM! They cure DIABETES and a STOPPAGE of URINE. They cure DYSENTERY and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS.—They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

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Dr. B. BRANDRETH:—

Dear Sir—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully.

S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

(P.S.)—Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering.

She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give any thing to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pill cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pill, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh began to feel as bad as usual.—She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms; nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pill almost constantly then, for seven weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pill, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purification, however, with Brandreth's Pill makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pill for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pill each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of honest tea. Beneset tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pill should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pill must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

SO MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUPPOSE costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pill, have that tendency. But it is not so with Brandreth's Pill; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pill do not cure "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pill. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pill, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he takes one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPERPIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, COUGH of all kinds, Colds, ASTHMA, RHEUMATISM and SMALL POX, depend on THESE CURE altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no imposter. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me at first I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pill.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it to you, very gratefully.

D. STORS.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hanover street, Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pill.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pill; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pill he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pill. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han; sell, 162 Division; Geo. B. Maigre, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 90 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 699 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pill are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published January 18th, 1847. Creditors to appear before Hon. Asaphida Bull, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Roncallier, Counsellor, &c., at his office in the city of Troy, on the tenth day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Jan 16

FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL

AND

ELIXIR OF LIFE,

FOR NERVOUS AND GENITAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, INCONTINENCE, &c. &c.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, THAT ABOUT ONE half of all diseases can be directly traced to indiscretion. Among the train of evils which follow are General Physical Prostration and irritability of the Nervous System and loss of the Nervous Energy, Palpitation of the Heart; Wasting of the Body; Pallid, hollow, dejected countenance; sunken eye, pain in the head; dimness of vision; hair becoming grey; failing of; genital debility; impotency, and consumption. To these may be added intellectual defects—melancholy, aberrations of the mind, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, lunacy, &c.

The invariable success of this cordial, in such cases has gained for it a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Indeed it has entirely superseded other remedies for this class of disease in London, Paris, New Orleans, &c.

It invigorates the whole system. Hundreds of families who were without children, until this Cordial was introduced, are now blessed with fine, healthy children; and boys and men who were nervous and debilitated, are now enjoying vigorous health. It is a certain cure for leucorrhœa or whites.

It can be sent by express to any part of the United States. Where six bottles are ordered, there will be no extra charge for packing.

This Cordial is agreeable to the taste, and is offered so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. It is put up in bottles which contain a pint, and is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6. The only agency in the city of New York for the sale of the FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL, is

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[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND

DESCRIPTION OF

DESERTERS FROM THE

UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COM- PLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
1149	Michael Poland	recruit	18	gray	brown	florid	5 ft 6 in	Massington, Ohio	laborer	Feb. 10, 1847, Zanesville, Ohio	Mar. 12, 1847, Newport bks. Ky.	
1150	Arthur W. Mackay	"	24	gray	brown	fair	5 ft 4 in	Westmoreland, Pa.	shoemaker	Feb. 17, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	Mar. 14, 1847, " "	
1151	Horn Judge	"	21	black	black	dark	5 ft 4 in	Bourdeaux, France	gunsmith	Feb. 6, 1847, Newport, Ky.	Mar. 14, 1847, " "	
1152	Wm. Baker	"	21	brown	brown	fair	5 ft 4 in	Union Co., La.	laborer	Mar. 14, 1847, Oxford, Ohio	Mar. 15, 1847, " "	
1153	James Brown	recruit gun servy	19	hazel	brown	light	5 ft 6 in	Staten Co., N.Y.	laborer	Mar. 14, 1847, Schenectady, N.Y.	Mar. 20, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	
1154	John M. Mayo	mt. rifle	19	blue	brown	light	5 ft 6 in	Middletown, Pa.	laborer	Mar. 17, 1847, New-Orleans	Mar. 20, 1847, New-Orleans, La.	
1155	John Duffy	recruit	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 ft 6 in	Longford, Ireland	laborer	Mar. 18, 1847, " "	Mar. 21, 1847, " "	
1156	John Moore	"	28	gray	brown	light	5 ft 6 in	Liverpool, England	cook	Mar. 18, 1847, " "	Mar. 21, 1847, " "	
1157	Frederick H. Smith	"	26	blue	brown	sandy	5 ft 6 in	Grenock, Scotland	painter	Mar. 18, 1847, " "	Mar. 21, 1847, " "	
1158	Wm. Thompson	"	27	blue	black	light	5 ft 6 in	Halifax, Nova Scotia	shoemaker	Mar. 18, 1847, " "	Mar. 20, 1847, " "	
1159	Hugh Kelly	"	21	gray	black	fair	5 ft 6 in	New-Orleans, La.	stonecutter	Mar. 18, 1847, Philadelphia	Mar. 18, 1847, Philadelphia	
1160	John L. Ferguson	2d regt. drdg.	20	hazel	auburn	reddy	5 ft 6 in	Philadelphia	blacksmith	Mar. 18, 1847, Philadelphia	Mar. 18, 1847, Philadelphia	
1161	Bowers Rankin	"	20	blue	brown	light	5 ft 7 in	Philadelphia	blacksmith	Mar. 18, 1847, Philadelphia	Mar. 21, 1847, Philadelphia	
1162	Wm. Lemmon	"	19	blue	light	reddy	5 ft 7 in	Philadelphia	iron moulder	Mar. 22, 1847, " "	Mar. 24, 1847, " "	
1163	Jacob Noyhart	"	24	black	black	dark	5 ft 6 in	Union Co., Pa.	carpenter	April 21, 1847, Hamilton, Ohio	Feb. 8, 1847, Ft. Leavenworth	
1164	John Snider	1st inf. C	32	blue	brown	dark	5 ft 6 in	Welding, Germany	farmer	Feb. 1, 1847, Mobile, Ala.	Mar. 24, 1847, New-Orleans bks.	
1165	James P. Heard	mt. rifle	25	hazel	brown	dark	5 ft 6 in	Cambridge, S.C.	farmer	Jan. 13, 1847, Springfield, Ohio	Mar. 24, 1847, " "	
1166	Andrew J. Lee	"	22	blue	dark	fair	5 ft 6 in	Clare Co., Ireland	farmer	Mar. 18, 1847, New-Orleans	Mar. 24, 1847, Philadelphia	
1167	John Miller	"	22	hazel	brown	dark	5 ft 10 in	Brooklyn, N.Y.	plasterer	Mar. 20, 1847, Philadelphia	Mar. 31, 1847, Philadelphia	
1168	James Flannigan	11th regt. inf.	23	gray	dark	light	5 ft 6 in	Lancaster, Pa.	tailor	Mar. 24, 1847, " "	Mar. 31, 1847, Philadelphia	
1169	Charles Wilson	"	21	hazel	dark	light	5 ft 4 in	Clare Co., Ireland	shoemaker	Mar. 24, 1847, " "	Mar. 31, 1847, Philadelphia	
1170	John Cook	"	26	hazel	dark	dark	5 ft 6 in	Philadelphia	brick maker	Mar. 24, 1847, " "	Mar. 31, 1847, Philadelphia	
1171	John Kilbride	"	22	black	brown	light	5 ft 6 in	Ireland	farmer	Mar. 24, 1847, " "	Mar. 31, 1847, Philadelphia	
1172	John Hill	"	22	dark	dark	dark	5 ft 6 in	Philadelphia, Pa.	shipcarpenter	Mar. 24, 1847, " "	Mar. 31, 1847, Philadelphia	
1173	Hiram Lofland	"	15	gray	light	light	5 ft 6 in	Millford, Delaware	farmer	Mar. 26, 1847, " "	Mar. 31, 1847, Philadelphia	
1174	John Eichler	"	20	hazel	light	light	5 ft 4 in	Bavaria, Germany	boatman	Mar. 31, 1847, " "	Mar. 31, 1847, Philadelphia	
1175	Henry Hecker	"	27	gray	light	light	5 ft 6 in	Prussia, Germany	farmer	Mar. 10, 1847, " "	Mar. 16, 1847, Philadelphia	
1176	David Little	11th regt. G	36	blue	black	fair	5 ft 6 in	Allegany Co., Pa.	laborer	Mar. 8, 1847, Wheeling, Va.	Mar. 16, 1847, Wheeling, Va.	
1177	Jesus Little	11th regt. G	26	blue	brown	sandy	5 ft 6 in	Allegany Co., Pa.	laborer	Mar. 18, 1847, " "	Mar. 16, 1847, Wheeling, Va.	
1178	John Grimes Riddle	"	29	gray	sandy	light	5 ft 5 in	Ireland	brick maker	Mar. 18, 1847, " "	Mar. 20, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.	small right eye
1179	William Simpson	"	29	gray	d brown	florid	5 ft 6 in	Lancaster Co., Pa.	farmer	Mar. 18, 1847, " "	Mar. 20, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.	Supposed to be in N. Orleans
1180	John Meyers	ordn. dept.	31	blue	sandy	light	5 ft 4 in	Hanover, Germany	laborer	Mar. 11, 1847, Savannah, Ga.	Mar. 20, 1847, Savannah, Ga.	Gone to Charleston
1181	John Hall	Voltigeurs	26	blue	black	florid	5 ft 6 in	Washington, Pa.	laborer	Mar. 18, 1847, " "	Mar. 20, 1847, Savannah, Ga.	Left this port in a vessel for Europe
1182	George Olson	"	21	black	black	florid	5 ft 7 in	Maine	sailor	Mar. 20, 1847, " "	Mar. 20, 1847, Savannah, Ga.	
1183	Samuel Renay	11th regt.	25	gray	brown	fair	5 ft 2 in	Ireland	labourer	Mar. 22, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	Mar. 26, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	
1184	Moriston A. Freemans	recruit	25	gray	black	fair	5 ft 2 in	Nassau, N.Y.	carpenter	Mar. 26, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	Mar. 26, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	
1185	Sandy Kanan	"	28	gray	black	fair	5 ft 3 in	Kings Co., Ireland	laborer	Mar. 29, 1847, " "	April 2, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	
1186	John Murphy	Voltigeurs	24	dark	dark	sandy	5 ft 3 in	Philadelphia	hatter	Mar. 29, 1847, " "	April 2, 1847, Philadelphia	
1187	Charles Moore	"	21	gray	light	light	5 ft 7 in	Norristown	plasterer	Mar. 26, 1847, " "	Mar. 27, 1847, Philadelphia	
1188	Thomas C. Brown	"	21	gray	d brown	dark	5 ft 7 in	Philadelphia	shoemaker	Mar. 22, 1847, " "	Mar. 26, 1847, Philadelphia	
1189	Charles Roberts	"	21	gray	brown	reddy	5 ft 6 in	Philadelphia	teamster	Mar. 18, 1847, " "	Mar. 26, 1847, Philadelphia	
1190	George Mozer	"	22	hazel	dark	fair	5 ft 6 in	Philadelphia	shoemaker	Mar. 17, 1847, " "	Mar. 27, 1847, Philadelphia	
1191	Alexander H. Tregasir	"	27	gray	brown	reddy	5 ft 4 in	Philadelphia	machinist	Feb. 20, 1847, " "	Mar. 27, 1847, Newt'n, Hamilton Co.	
1192	Wm. Ford	recruit	19	hazel	dark	reddy	5 ft 6 in	Herkimer, N.Y.	farmer	Feb. 24, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	Mar. 20, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	
1193	James Buckley	"	22	hazel	brown	reddy	5 ft 6 in	Lancashire, England	stone mason	Mar. 29, 1847, Philadelphia	Mar. 24, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	
1194	Wm. Eaton	gen. service	28	gray	d brown	fair	5 ft 6 in	Salisbury, Mass.	laborer	Mar. 26, 1847, " "	April 2, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	
1195	Wm. Campbell	10th regt. inf.	21	gray	auburn	florid	5 ft 7 in	Wigtownshire, Scotland	carpenter	Mar. 20, 1847, Paterson, N.J.	Mar. 26, 1847, Philadelphia	
1196	Wm. Johnson	recruit	23	hazel	dark	reddy	5 ft 6 in	Hoboken, N.J.	blacksmith	Oct. 1, 1847, Jersey City	April 3, 1847, Philadelphia	
1197	Edward Martin	recruit	23	brown	dark	dark	5 ft 6 in	Ireland	farmer	Mar. 18, 1847, New-York	Mar. 20, 1847, from Ft. Columbus	
1198	Levi Smith	"	21	gray	brown	light	5 ft 11 in	New-York city	carpenter	Mar. 18, 1847, " "	Mar. 30, 1847, Rochester	
1199	John Nicholson	"	22	blue	brown	fair	5 ft 6 in	Londonberry, Ireland	mason	Feb. 24, 1847, " "	Mar. 21, 1847, Patterson, N.J.	
1200	Lewis Tuttle	"	24	black	black	dark	5 ft 7 in	Fernsby, Ct.	laborer	Feb. 24, 1847, " "	Mar. 24, 1847, Bangor, Me.	
1201	John Munroe	10th regt.	21	gray	auburn	light	5 ft 6 in	Fermanah, Ireland	soldier	Feb. 24, 1847, " "	April 5, 1847, Bangor, Me.	
1202	William McDonald	1st drag.	19	gray	brown	fair	5 ft 6 in	Paterson, N.J.	blacksmith	Mar. 25, 1847, New-York	April 5, 1847, Bangor, Me.	
1203	John Parker	11th inf. D	21	gray	dark	light	5 ft 6 in	Wilson Co., Tenn.	farmer	Mar. 20, 1847, Paterson, N.J.	April 5, 1847, Bangor, Me.	
1204	James Litell	11th inf. E	20	gray	brown	florid	5 ft 6 in	Union Co., Pa.	farmer	Oct. 1, 1847, Jefferson bks.	April 5, 1847, Bangor, Me.	
1205	Hiram Huntton	12th regt.	26	blue	dark	light	5 ft 7 in	Drafton Co., N.H.	blacksmith	Mar. 17, 1847, Bellfonte	April 5, 1847, Bangor, Me.	
1206	Joseph Beatty											